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FIVE CENTS

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IRISH FREE STATE IS NEW MEMBER OF BRITISH EMPIRE

British Cabinet Has Unanimously
Approved the Settlement and
Parliament Is Being Summoned
at Once to Ratify the Treaty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—At a full meeting of the British Cabinet today, the terms of the Irish settlement were unanimously approved and a new session of Parliament will, it is stated, be summoned for Wednesday next which, it is believed, the King will open in person. The business of the new session will be confined exclusively to the Irish settlement and after ratification and the passing of certain resolutions, the House of Commons will probably be either prorogued or adjourned to a later date.

Mr. Lloyd George, Winston Churchill, Lord Birkenhead, Austen Chamberlain on the one side and Michael Collins, Arthur Griffith, and R. C. Barton on the other side were the signatories to the formal document, a copy of which was dispatched without delay by the hand of one of the Prime Minister's secretaries, who traveled by special train and fast destroyer to Sir James Craig, Premier of the Northern Government in Ireland.

In government circles there is every hope that Ulster will find the agreement acceptable, but, if this hope is not well founded, it is within her power to refuse it so far as she is concerned without torpedoing the settlement.

As for Southern Ireland the agreement still remains to be ratified by the Dail Eireann, but as the Sinn Fein signatories to it enjoy, without doubt, the status of plenipotentiaries there is every confidence that at any rate the majority of the Dail will approve of what has been done at Downing Street. There is thus the prospect of a considerable reduction of the numbers in the British forces in Ireland being effected.

Monday's conferences between the Sinn Fein and the British representatives lasted nearly 12 hours in all, broken intermittently by private party conferences, and when the last meeting took up only the newspaper men outside No. 10 Downing Street and the policemen in Whitehall knew about it.

The King sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister today from Sandringham:

"Am overjoyed to hear the splendid news you have just sent me. I congratulate you with all my heart on the successful termination of these difficult and protracted negotiations, which is due to the patience and conciliatory spirit which you have shown throughout. And I am indeed happy to see small way to have contributed by my speech in Belfast to this great achievement."

GEORGE R. I.

Congratulations are showering on Mr. Lloyd George from all quarters.

Details of Agreement

Ireland to Have Similar Status to Dominion of Canada

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The full text of the treaty terms between Britain and Ireland which were drawn up and signed at the peace conference, which ended so dramatically in the early hours this morning, were issued tonight. The document is styled: "Treaty between Great Britain and Ireland." Articles of agreement.

Signed Dec. 6, 1921.

The articles number 13 and the Irish delegates' signatures thereto are subscribed in Gaelic.

The first article lays it down that "Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, with a parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland, and an executive responsible to that parliament, and shall be styled and known as 'The Irish Free State.'"

Subject to certain provisions set out in the agreement, the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and the government shall be that of the Dominion of Canada and the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown and the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State.

The representative of the Crown in Ireland to be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada and according to the practice observed in making such appointments.

Article IV deals with the oath to be taken by the members of Parliament of the Irish Free State; said oath being in the following form:

"I... do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State by law established, and that I will be

faithful to His Majesty, King George V, his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain, and her adherence to, and membership of, the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Irish Free State is to assume liability for the service of the public debt of the United Kingdom as existing at the date of the agreement, and toward the payment of war pensions as existing at the same date in such proportion as is fair and equitable.

Naval Defense

Articles VI, VII and VIII refer to coastal and other defense, it being agreed that until an arrangement has been made between the British and Irish Governments, whereby the Irish Free State undertakes her own coastal defense, the defense by sea of Great Britain and Ireland shall be undertaken by the Imperial forces, this, however, not preventing the construction or maintenance by the Irish Free State Government of such vessels necessary for the protection of revenue or fisheries.

The foregoing provisions shall be reviewed at a conference of the representatives of the British and Irish Governments to be held at the expiration of five years from the date of the agreement with a view to Ireland undertaking a share in her own coastal defense.

The Government of the Irish Free State is to afford His Majesty's Imperial forces in time of peace such harbor and other facilities as indicated in an annex to the agreement, and, in time of war or of strained relations with a foreign power, such harbor and other facilities as Britain may require for purpose of such defense.

Limitation of Armaments

With a view to securing "the observance of the principle of international limitation of armaments," if the government of the Irish Free State establishes and maintains a military defense force, it is agreed that the establishments thereof shall not exceed in size such proportion of the military establishments maintained in Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

The ports of Britain and the Irish Free State shall be freely open to ships of the other country on payment of the customary port dues.

Provision is made for the Ulster Parliament to decide, within one month of the passing of the Act of Parliament ratifying the agreement, whether Ulster will come into the Irish Free State or maintain her present powers under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920.

If Ulster decides on the latter course, a commission, consisting of one representative of the Irish Free State, one of the Northern Ireland Government, and a chairman appointed by the British Government, shall be appointed to determine the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland.

Ulster to Decide

If the Ulster Parliament passes no resolution either way within the stipulated month, then the Irish Free State Government shall have the same powers in the North as in the rest of Ireland in relation to matters in respect of which the Northern Parliament has no powers to make laws under the 1920 Act.

In such a case, however, the Northern Ireland Government and the provisional Southern Ireland Government may meet for the purpose of the discussing of safeguards in Northern Ireland, the settlement of financial relations between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State and the establishment and powers of a local militia in Northern Ireland and the relations of the defense forces of the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland respectively.

Neither the Irish Free State nor the Northern Ireland Parliament shall make any law to endow any religion or make any religious discrimination. Steps are to be taken forthwith for the summoning of a meeting of the Southern Parliament elected since the passing of the 1920 Act and for constituting a provisional government, every member of which shall signify in writing his acceptance of the agreement.

Naval Reservations

Article XVIII concludes the agreement in the following terms: "This instrument shall be submitted forthwith by His Majesty's Government for the approval of Parliament, and by the Irish signatories to a meeting summoned for the purpose of the members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland, and, if approved, shall be ratified by the necessary legislation."

An annex to the agreement reserves to Britain the maintenance of harbor defenses at Berehaven, Queenstown, Belfast Lough and Lough Swilly, with certain Admiralty property rights; also aviation facilities.

A convention is to be concluded between Britain and the Irish Free State with a view to preserving British submarine cable and wireless rights. It is also provided that a convention shall be made between the same governments for the regulation of civil communication by air.

Ulster Considers Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
BELFAST, Ireland (Tuesday)—After considering the Irish peace terms for over two hours tonight, the Ulster Cabinet adjourned further consideration till tomorrow.

HOW GERMANY IS SUBSIDIZING TRADE

State Subsidy on Bread and Coal,
Aid to Railways and Rent Restri-
ctions Help Her to Under-
sell Allied Manufacturers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The logic of events in the shape of growing unemployment and trade stagnation is compelling the business men and statesmen of Britain to give the German reparations question close consideration. Britain is between Scylla and Charybdis. On the one hand, if she with her allies brings pressure to bear on Germany to meet her reparations payments, there will be added to the already impoverished Central Europe a broken, bankrupt Germany. This would be a catastrophe of the first magnitude.

As Sir Robert Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said last night at Manchester: "It would be a disaster not only from an economic point of view, but no man can foretell what its reverberations would be in the political sphere."

But if Germany is able to meet her obligations under the London reparations agreement, payments can be made only in the form of an excess of exports over imports. These exports can find entry into foreign markets only if they are cheaper than British and American manufactures. So that even if German goods are not sold in England, British manufacturers are excluded from foreign markets by this artificial competition.

Dr. Walter Rathenau is still in London endeavoring to reach an agreement, first with financiers to float a loan on German industries, and second with the British Government to arrange for delay in the reparations payments, and if possible to reduce the amounts demanded by the Allies. He has not been too successful in either of his guests, The Christian Science Monitor is informed.

The finance committee of the Cabinet is meeting today to consider proposals with regard to the next German reparations payment. But there seems little disposition on the part of the British Government to advocate a moratorium, and French uneasiness as to Britain reaching an agreement with Germany behind her back is needless, as the Cabinet is determined to maintain the solidarity of the Allies despite the Wiesbaden agreement which lays France open to criticism on this very point.

In her endeavor to meet the reparations payment, Germany has in effect been subsidizing her exports. This has not been done directly but in a roundabout way. In the first place manufacturers are able to employ German workmen at lower wages on account of the bread subsidy. This is done at the expense of German taxpayers and results in a deficit in the state revenue.

State railways are operated on loans amounting to about £1,250,000 monthly. The low freight charges resulting therefrom enable the German manufacturer to carry his goods to the seaboard below cost of transportation.

Rent restrictions, while robbing the landlords, have resulted in this item being almost negligible in the weekly budget of the German workman, whose rate of pay has increased many times while his rent remains practically stationary.

The state subsidy on coal is such that fuel is being sold in Germany at about half the price being paid elsewhere in the world today.

It is certain that if the Allies give Germany any easement in reparations payments, they will call for guarantees that she shall make her taxation sufficient to yield a revenue to meet her expenditure, and cease to use the printing press to manufacture paper marks to meet her deficit. This is the chief reason for the depreciation of the mark which, in fact, is another subsidy added to those enumerated above which enables the German manufacturer to underbid British goods.

All this brings the question back to the need for revising the schedule of reparations payments. The present scheme forces Germany to export greatly in excess of her imports, and these articles are necessary to enable her to do so. If no revision is granted by the Allies, they will have a bankrupt Germany on their hands, and if, by a gigantic effort, Germany meets their demands there will be trade stagnation in every exporting country.

PROTECTION FOR IRISH MINORITIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BIRMINGHAM, England (Tuesday)—Speaking at a Birmingham Conservative Club luncheon this afternoon, Lord Birkenhead said it was proposed within the area of Southern Ireland to make those entitled to speak for the overwhelming majority of the population masters of their own household. The experiment would be tried upon the most generous lines, upon lines tried in South Africa. The state to be created would be known as the Irish Free State.

No difficulty had been experienced in inducing Sinn Fein representatives to contemplate reasonable arrangements for the protection of the minority in the South of Ireland. If Ulster determined that it would rather retain her existing powers,

she would so retain them. If she also indicated her intention to retain her membership of the British House of Commons, her wish would be respected in the paramount interest of peace itself. "If Ulster exercised the option to remain thus closely associated with England there must be a rectification of frontiers."

The Sinn Fein representatives were prepared to recommend to Dail Eireann that the newly-constituted Irish Free State should not be merely a matter of treaty but of association with the British Commonwealth for all purposes.

At an early date in the new year, Parliament would be summoned and the proposals would be submitted. Lord Birkenhead hoped they would meet with the assent of Parliament, but if they did not, an early opportunity would be taken of ascertaining the views of the people. With all the difficulties, he hoped they were about to carry this great and priceless vessel into harbor.

MR. HARDING MAY GET TARIFF POWER

Bill to Grant Wide Discretionary
Authority to the Executive Is
Offered by Senator Smoot
Following Annual Message

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, introduced in the Senate yesterday amendments to the tariff bill designed to carry out the President's proposal with reference to the American valuation plan and his recommendation that he be given discretionary power to proclaim elastic rates quickly responsive to changing conditions in competition and foreign exchange.

They were introduced on behalf of the Senate Finance Committee and will be considered by it in connection with its hearings on the tariff which are to be resumed today.

In the case of dutiable merchandise from a country whose currency has depreciated more than 5 per cent, Senator Smoot proposes that the President shall by proclamation levy equalizing duties not to exceed 50 per cent of the value of the respective imported articles, provided he shall modify them or take them off when the occasion arises.

Another amendment authorizes the President to change duties so as to equalize any difference he may find to exist in favor of foreign producers in marketing products in the United States, within 30 days, by an increase or a decrease not exceeding 50 per cent of the rates provided in the tariff act.

The President also would be authorized, through the United States Tariff Commission, to investigate all phases and conditions affecting competition.

As regards American valuation, the amendment reads:

"That in cases of merchandise which is subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, if the President shall find by reason of the depreciation of the currency or other unstable conditions in the country of origin of such merchandise that the value as defined in section 402, title 4 of this act, is not a certain basis for the assessment of duties he may direct and proclaim that any ad valorem rate of duty or any rate based upon or regulated in any manner by the value of such merchandise shall be levied, collected and paid upon the wholesale selling price of such or similar products in the principal market or markets of the United States at the time of exportation of the imported merchandise; provided, however, that in such cases said duties may be increased or decreased in accordance with section 1 and 30 days after the date of such proclamation such imported merchandise shall be thus valued for the purpose of the assessment of duties."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The date and place of the proposed conference on the Greco-Turkish conflict expected this week was not known late this afternoon. But Aristide Briand has discussed the matter with Lord Harding, the British Ambassador. There is in Paris, Fernand Rey, representative of the Ankara Government.

Mr. Briand, Lord Curzon and the Italian delegate will be the principal figures in the conferences which will discuss the whole problem of the Near East, the Sykes Treaty, the Ankara pact and the prospect of general peace through the mediation of the Allies. It is the French wish to confine the conversations to these matters, but nevertheless an opportunity may be taken to discuss other urgent questions such as Germany's capacity to pay her debts.

PHILIPPINE REPORT ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding is understood to have accepted the conclusions and recommendation of the Wood-Forbes mission, which studied conditions in the Philippine Islands and recently submitted a report.

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LIBERALS CARRY CANADIAN ELECTION

Returns Show Sweeping Victory
Against the Meighen Govern-
ment, Premier Being Defeated
in His Own Constituency

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wire

MONTREAL, Quebec—Incomplete returns in yesterday's general election in Canada showed a large majority against the Meighen Government. In the Prime Minister's own district in Manitoba, the voting gave a majority of about 800 to Henry Lauder, the Farmer candidate. The Cabinet was crumbling as returns came in from districts where the Premier's advisers were running, nine of them having fallen in the east and, with the Farmers taking a considerable number of seats in western provinces. It looked as if the Cabinet would be almost entirely wiped out.

W. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberals, was elected in his district, North York, Ontario. T. A. Crean, leader of the new Farmers' party, was elected in Manitoba, and the returns showed that eight of the 16 seats in that Province had gone to the agrarian party.

Sir Lomer Gouin, formerly Premier of Quebec, won his contest in Montreal. Every one of the 65 seats in Quebec were won by Liberals, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries in the Meighen-Cabinet and sponsor of the Canadian merchant marine, being defeated by H. C. Marler, a Montreal notary.

Miss A. MacPhail of Ontario is the first woman elected, according to returns so far. She ran on the Farmers' ticket. Prince Edward Island went solidly Liberal, all four seats going to candidates of that party.

Of 235 seats in the House, the Liberals have won 103, according to returns at the time of writing, the Farmers 17, government 42, Labor 2, Independent 1.

In the 1917 election the government won 153 seats while the opposition took 82.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Early returns of the federal election give the Liberal Party the majority of seats, swamping out the government party with its solid Quebec Liberal vote. The Progressive Farmers are sweeping the Prairie Provinces and will likely be the second party in the House.

ALLIED EFFORTS FOR PEACE IN NEAR EAST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

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SHANTUNG DISCUSSIONS REVEAL WIDE SEPARATION BETWEEN VIEWPOINTS OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE DELEGATIONS

Failure to Make Marked Progress Toward a Settlement
Causes Suspicion in Representatives of China as to
Power of the Conference Formulas to Turn Into
Concrete Benefits Promises Carried on the Surface

SAYINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

"When what the Prime Minister is pleased to call the President's clarion call to humanity went out, the first to respond were the English-speaking peoples on our northern border and across the sea," John W. Davis, president of the American branch of the English-Speaking Union.

"I hope and believe that the international cooperation toward which all these powers are honestly working with the United States for a common end is going to be a prelude to other international actions directed with equal zeal and equal unselfishness," Arthur James Balfour.

"We should stress our belief in the vital necessity for the Christians of the world, at this time, to unite their efforts in rendering every possible service toward making the Conference successful."—From a statement by the Congregational Churches of Japan.

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WASHINGTON, Tuesday Night—

There is an unpleasant suspicion of truth in Dr. Tyau's charge that so far the Conference has produced nothing but negative results so far as China is concerned. Some excellent principles, he declares, have been submitted to the sub-committees, where they have been most successfully tied up. As a result, the sovereign rights of China are persistently ignored. What China ought to claim, he insists, is not merely restoration of her rights in the present, but an indemnity for the past. Dr. Tyau puts into words what a good many people no doubt are thinking, and backs his words with his resignation as secretary-general to the Chinese delegation. But Dr. Sze and Dr. Koo have greater responsibilities, and cannot rid themselves of them so easily. Still it would be interesting to hear candidly just what they think about it.

Take, for instance, the statement issued by Mr. Hanlhara on the subject of Shantung. Mr. Hanlhara is of the opinion that Japan has been remarkably generous in the matter. He thinks, indeed, that the Japanese have gone further than the Americans or British would have done. Now, incidentally, what Great Britain or the United States would have done in the matter is nothing whatever to the point, the point is, What has Japan done? Japan coming into the war proceeded, by a very simple, and not in the least costly, military operation, to oust Germany from the Kiaochow enclave, an operation she would never have dreamed of attempting if Germany had not been fighting for her life in Europe. Having expelled Germany, owing to these circumstances, Japan demands compensation. But from whom? Why, from one of her own allies in the war, China. No doubt Japan would argue that what she is claiming are rights which she acquired by conquest from Germany. But, first, the Kiaochow concession was a non-transferable concession: it was to Germany, and to nobody else. And, in the second place, the prospect opened up by the claim of conquest leads to immense possibilities.

In the conquest of Kiaochow, a British force was associated with the Japanese, therefore Great Britain could equally claim rights in Shantung. Then imagine what would happen if each of the allies had claimed their particular conquests in the war as their peculiar property. There would have been no need to have issued a mandate for German Southeast Africa, and Palestine would have become a British province. Of course, the Treaty of Versailles passed over Kiaochow to Japan, but this was done with China protesting and declining to sign. On the whole, perhaps, the less attention Japan draws to her sacrifices and rewards in Kiaochow the better. They are far too like most of the methods by which China has been deprived of territorial and economic rights in the past.

As for Mr. Hanlhara's argument that Japan could not possibly be holding the forty millions of Chinese in Shantung in subjection by means of the 2700 troops engaged in policing the railway, nobody can know better than he does that this is absurd. What Japan is protesting with these 2700 men is all the claims she has made in Shantung, and she is manifestly protecting these claims against the 40,000,000 who, if they safely could, would certainly throw the 2700 into the sea tomorrow. What does Mr. Hanlhara suppose Rome held her empire with? The number of legionnaires under arms, or the knowledge of what would follow an attempt at revolt? How does Great Britain keep peace amongst the warring elements of the Indian Empire today? By the employment of a few thousand bayonets, or by the knowledge of the power behind them? Mr. Hanlhara has only got to tell the Chinese in Shantung that they have nothing to fear but the presence of

2700 Japanese troops on the railway, and the Shantung question will be solved for him in an afternoon.

Shantung Sessions Continue

Chinese and Japanese Seem Far Apart in Viewpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Shantung and the shadow of Versailles hung over the Conference on Limitation of Armament yesterday. Several sessions of Japanese and Chinese delegates appointed to settle the vexed controversy outside the Conference have come and gone, and so far as can be ascertained the two sets of conferences are as far apart as ever on the fundamental issues at stake.

The failure of the two delegations to make any material progress toward a settlement has materially increased the suspicion and apprehension which has invaded the Chinese delegation as to the utility of the efforts of the powers toward solving the problem of China and the extent to which the formulas adopted by the Conference carry concrete benefits proportionate to their surface promises.

Japan Concedes Little

The dissatisfied element is not confined to the Chinese officials who have left the Conference. Others who must see it out agree that much that is conceded by the powers is merely a shell while the kernel is being retained by the powers that possess it now.

Not much more, it is contended, can be said for the maximum of concession that the Japanese delegation is willing to make on the question of Shantung. That it should be left to be decided outside the Conference with American and British representatives in the role of advisers was the only way that the Conference leaders could see, in view of the fact that seven of the powers participating in the Conference are signatories to the Treaty of Versailles.

Up to the present time the Japanese delegation has not gone beyond the proposals made to China on several occasions heretofore and which were invariably regarded as an unacceptable basis of settlement. Japan is willing to concede to China everything in the leased territory except the material resources on which the economic life of the region in great part depends, that is the railroad and the mining projects.

The retaining of a half interest in these and possibly also in other public property in the leased zones, such as telephones and water works, will in all probability be insisted upon. The restoration of the latter class of property to China was discussed at yesterday's session of the two delegations, but the brevity and baldness of the communiqué indicated that no real progress has been made.

Half Interest to Be Kept

Masanao Hanlhara, one of the Japanese delegates, at the conference with the press yesterday took the position again that Japan, in only retaining a half interest in the railroads and the mining developments, is giving to China one-half of what actually belongs to Japan by right of conquest and under the terms of the Versailles Treaty. Mr. Hanlhara did not state this in so many words, but there is no doubt that Japan is proceeding on the assumption that she is giving something to China for nothing, rather than on the assumption that she is withholding from China something that belongs to the latter.

Whatever changes may come in Japan's attitude as the conference between the two delegations proceeds, there is no doubt whatever that the Japanese delegates went into the conference with the determination to stand pat on the question of retaining a half interest in the railroads and the mines of the leased territory. It was on this very proposition that negotiations between Peking and Tokyo broke down before, and the showdown in the present instance is expected when this question is broached. The effort now is to postpone it while the two delegations are discussing other matters which are less vital to a solution.

No Time Limit Set

In their claim for a half interest in the railroad and the mining properties the Tokyo Government has specified no time limit during which the right demanded should extend. Failure to specify such a limit, the Chinese contend, is in direct conflict with one of the demands made by China at the opening of the Conference, namely, that a definite duration should be fixed for claims and concessions which otherwise bid well to extend into perpetuity.

Mr. Hanlhara said yesterday that the matter of duration of Japanese claims had not been discussed and that he could not say at this stage whether or not they would be in perpetuity. This same official indicated that although Japan is mainly inter-

ended in the efficient running of the railroad for the sake of her commerce and her raw materials, she would not view with favor the administration of the road or of these properties by an international commission pending the time when China could guarantee efficient operation.

"Would you be prepared to give your railroad to a commission in the circumstances?" was in effect the answer of Mr. Hanhara to the question whether or not Japan would be satisfied with the guarantee of efficient service. The answer brought out what Japan has always claimed, namely, that the property is hers and that she is conceding something to China out of generosity and altruism and from the most neighborly motives.

Chinese Delegate Resigns

Dr. Tyan Acts as Protest to "Negative Results" of Conference

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Philip K. C. Tyan, Secretary-General of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference and Minister to Cuba, on Monday cabled to Peking his resignation as a member of the delegation in protest against the "negative results" thus far achieved concerning China's demands.

Dr. Tyan said that in resigning he acted without consulting the three Chinese delegates and his action represented his personal views. The resignation was notified after the cablegram had been sent to the Chinese Government.

"I personally do not feel that any actual results have been achieved by the Washington Conference regarding China," Dr. Tyan said. "They have been negative in actuality, except in principle. Everything has been agreed to in principle and then turned over to subcommittees."

In no single case China has presented for settlement on the basis of the 10 points proposed by the Chinese delegation at the beginning of the Conference, Dr. Tyan said, has anything more than justice to China been involved. None of the 10 points required delayed action, he said, because they were based on China's rights as a sovereign nation.

"Every one of the demands," he continued, "were for things taken from China in violation of treaty rights or through duress. The demands were strong enough to do it. They continue their violation of China's sovereignty and then the settlement of the questions up in subcommittees."

Referring particularly to the withdrawal of the foreign post offices from Chinese soil, Dr. Tyan said the action of the Conference in agreeing to accede to this demand by China, only after long investigation by a commission, was in direct violation of China's rights as a sovereign nation.

"If we attach our signature to any such proposition," he added, "we would be in the position of condoning highway robbery on the part of the powers. The powers have been guilty of highway robbery of this source of revenue, and instead of China pleading for restoration of the control of all post offices on Chinese soil, China should demand indemnity for all the revenue she has been robbed of by the powers maintaining post offices in China."

Amy Bill to Be Held Up

No Appropriation to Be Made Until After Arms Conference Acts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Decision of Martin B. Madden, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, to defer consideration of the army supply bill until after the Conference on Limitation of Armament shall have indicated its final action with regard to land forces, came as a surprise to members of Congress yesterday.

Mr. Madden made the announcement following a conference with Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, one of the American delegates to the Conference, and with the chairman of the two military affairs committees, James W. Wadsworth (R.), Senator from New York, and Julius Kahn (R.), Representative from California. It indicates that a reduction in land armaments, as well as in naval armaments, will be made effective by the Conference.

Reduction Is Probable

Only a few days ago Mr. Madden let it be known that there would be no delay in acting on appropriations for the army. It was believed then that the economies already put into effect by the War Department would suffice to aid the committee in preparing the measure. Now that the probability exists that the Conference on Limitation of Armament will make drastic reductions in land forces, Mr. Madden feels that consideration of the measure should be postponed until something definite is forthcoming from the Conference.

The leaders in charge of military legislation held a secret conference with Mr. Madden yesterday. They discussed in a general way the possible effect on the standing army of the United States of reductions that might be agreed upon by the assembled foreign delegates.

Heretofore there has not been any definite proposal to reduce the strength of the army, although sentiment in both houses is said to be favorable toward it. Estimates recently submitted by John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, made no provision for reducing the personnel, recommendations for reduced appropriations being presented in connection with transportation, made possible by an improvement in the efficiency of the service.

The estimate for the War Department during the fiscal year 1923 is \$349,962,107, while the last army bill carried approximately \$339,091,406. There is no disposition on the part of the Appropriations Committee

even to consider the naval bill at this time. Mr. Madden announced some time ago that the naval bill would not be acted upon until after the conclusions of the Arms Conference are definitely known.

World Peace Society Urged

British Representative Arrives to Confer with National Council

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the invitation of the National Council for the Limitation of Armaments, Mr. Francis E. Pollard, representative of the National Peace Council of Great Britain, has arrived in Washington to take up with the secretary of the council here, Mr. Frederick J. Libby, the subject of cooperating in an international organization of peace societies. Mr. I. Kawakami, secretary of the clearing house of peace societies in Japan, is to be asked to participate in the conference.

"The one way to unite the delegates and officials of all the countries on a program," Mr. Libby said, "is to unite the people of their countries on one program. This is what the organizations of peace societies hope to do by combining their efforts and having a common plan."

The three peace organizations reach their public by means of the same methods of the national council. The council, at its headquarters in Washington, which are within two blocks of the Conference headquarters, has staged a series of international forums at which the official and unofficial members of foreign delegations and leaders of thought in America speak almost daily on problems before the Conference.

The national council has also organized a national speakers bureau, which is supplying speakers to churches, public schools, preparatory schools, colleges and societies of every character for holiday celebrations and public meetings of all kinds.

Weekly bulletins are issued giving the trend of thought and opinion in Washington and a summary of the week's official activities. Referendums of the members of the council are taken on important questions arising from the Conference, such as the recent pronouncement of the advisory committee on the abolishment of the submarine.

Mr. Pollard said yesterday that, with the settlement of the Irish question, which has been reported, the English would be freer to think about world peace and the Conference in Washington. So absorbed have they been by their own difficulties at home, and so weary have they been of world problems, that they have not been able to give the proper consideration to the perpetuation of peace, but partly because of the unemployment, the inevitable result of war, they are becoming aroused to the necessity of doing away with war.

The British Labor Party has been taking a strong stand, and when it was proposed to build some battleships, men were of course pleased at the work it would furnish, but one of the most distinguished labor leaders warned that immediate gain must be subordinated to the larger ultimate gains of peace.

Open Door in Indies

Dutch Official Says Possessions Benefit All Nations Alike

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Holland maintains in its East Indian Colonial Empire the "policy of the open door in its widest and most unqualified application," Dr. E. Moresco, vice-governor-general and one of the three leading delegates to the Conference on Limitation of Armament, asserted yesterday.

"Although the so-called 'awakening of the East' has touched Java and Sumatra, even as the rest of Asia," Dr. Moresco said, "still I believe most of the people of our islands want Dutch rule to continue, for we have worked diligently for their intellectual, physical, moral, economic and political betterment."

"It is true that our colonial policy was not always thus. In the early days of the nineteenth century we ruled as did the other colonial powers, protecting the Dutch East India Company in its absolute monopoly of the islands. Following Napoleonic wars, we forced the natives to cultivate the land and share the produce with Holland, but after a 20-year experience of this kind, the Dutch Parliament asserted its supremacy over the executive, abolished this exploitation and adopted the modern colonial policy of today."

"So successful has it been that today we govern those 50,000,000 people with a number of white officials who do not exceed 1 per cent of the governing forces of the island. The village organizations are entirely native, both in their personnel and inspiration, while we have set up district councils also largely native. In the national council, however, one-half of the membership is elected by the people and half appointed by the governor-general."

"In the Dutch East Indies we claim no special rights for our own citizens; there is no protection either of native or Dutch industry, and such customs duties as are levied aim only at raising revenue. There is no discrimination as between Dutch and other nationals on either imports or exports. Dutch importers and exporters are treated in the same way as other Europeans or Americans. We are committed thus to the policy of the open door in its widest and most unqualified application."

Dr. Moresco said in reply to ques-

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tions that prospects of a united nationalism in the colonies seemed far distant, as the people speak 200 different tongues and dialects, although a common language is being built up by education.

Pacific Agreement

France Would Like to Share in Any Anglo-American-Japanese Pact

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS CORRESPONDENT IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Considerable interest is taken here in the part that France will play in any pact respecting the Pacific. Although the best information seems to indicate that there can be no triple pact to supplant the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, it is believed that some formula or agreement is probable, and France is desirous of being invited to subscribe to any American-Anglo-Japanese understanding.

It is stated that formal assurances were given to Aristide Briand that France should not be left out of an accord which might subsequently be framed. Certainly it is apparent that a convention which did not include France would be displeasing. What may be the truth about the intentions of Charles E. Hughes, there are newspapers which make certain comments on the assumption that in some sense or other there will be an alliance of the three powers.

The fact that America would not ratify the tripartite treaty for the defense of European frontiers, on the ground that there should be no entangling alliance, is recalled, and it is added that the United States Government now appears ready to conclude an alliance respecting the Pacific and China which may possibly entangle her in grave responsibilities.

The "Temps" remarks: "It is said that it will be exclusively an alliance of three, and France with her oceanic islands, with Indo-China, would not figure in it? Is this just? It would be well to take note of this viewpoint in whatever may be determined at Washington."

The correspondent of the "Matin" records how he pointed out to American naval experts that the United States would be in an inferior position if the British and Japanese fleets were added together to make 800,000 tons. He replied in reply to these arithmetic calculations, according to his own statement, the following retort:

"Yes, there would be 800,000 tons against 500,000. You know how to count, but you do not know how to reason. In order that these 800,000 tons should become superior to our 500,000 tons, it is necessary to unite them."

The experts proceeded to show the "Matin" the advantages of a concentric position, and control of the Panama Canal, and argued that even the maintenance of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance could be regarded without fear. It might, of course, be added that it is impossible for any serious quarrel to arise between England and America.

However, Stephen Lauzan, editor of the "Matin" points out the diplomatic disadvantages of the Anglo-Japanese pact from the American angle. He envisages a new treaty on definite lines, signed by America, Japan, England and France. China is ruled out, because she is an object of the entente. Italy has no territories in Asia. Such a document would fix a single policy instead of permitting rival policies, and would be a guarantee of peace.

MORE FUNDS FOR EDUCATION URGED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS BOSTON NEWS OFFICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Retrenchment in school budgets was deplored by Thomas H. Briggs, professor of education of Teachers College, Columbia University, in an address before the Unitarian Laymen's League. Professor Briggs said the nation is well able to pay for education. "A democracy," said the speaker, "operates free public schools and passes compulsory attendance laws not through a sense of charity but because it realizes that education is the only means it has of perpetuating itself and promoting its own interests. Every good business prepares in hard times for prosperity. The raw material now in our schools will not be ready until prosperity returns, and, in fact, prosperity cannot return except by means of an educated citizenship."

"The national budget during the latest fiscal year for which we have returns was nearly \$6,000,000,000, an amount inconceivable by the average man's mind. But if we imagine the Secretary of the Treasury paying out this total during 24 hours, in 36,400 packages, one each second, of \$66,080 each, we can get some slight comprehension of what the amount is. For the maintenance of the bureau of education he could hand out the entire appropriation in less than five seconds."

CONGRESSMAN RETAINS SEAT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Guy L. Shaw, Republican, is entitled to retain his seat in Congress from the Twentieth Illinois District, a House Elections Committee reported after investigating the contest filed by former Representative Henry T. Rainey. Mr. Shaw's Democratic opponent last November.

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PACIFIC LUMBER INDUSTRY NORMAL

Mills From Seattle to Gray's Harbor Operating at Capacity—Japan Shipments Nearly Double Record for 1921

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS PACIFIC COAST NEWS OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Lumber on the Pacific slope, one of the largest staple industries of the states of that vast area, is virtually back to normal, and showing strong tendencies toward improvement, in sales, distribution, prices and deliveries, according to men who are in close touch with all phases of the industry. This opinion considers not only domestic trade, but foreign sales and shipments as well. Several leaders in the production and sales end of the lumber business recently have made extensive trips to the Orient, to European ports, and to Central and South American markets, studying world-wide conditions in the industry.

One of these is E. A. Canalis, Pacific coast manager for G. Amisack & Co. Mr. Canalis has just returned to San Francisco from a tour of Central and South America following a tour of production centers in the Pacific northwest. To the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Canalis said:

"Only a few months ago the lumber districts on Puget Sound, Gray's Harbor and the Columbia River were so depressed that you could feel it in the air. All the lumber mills were closed for want of business. Today, if you will visit the same territory, going from Seattle to Gray's Harbor, or any other of the lumber shipping ports, you will see enormous activity. The very atmosphere, in fact, seems charged with a new spirit of progress and success. The lumber mills are operating, every one of them, and most of them running night and day, with two shifts of men."

"Crossing the United States, coming west, over any of the northern railroad lines, one passes train after train of lumber, bound for the eastern markets. Japan, which has been a large buyer of Douglas fir lumber, recently has enacted legislation favorable to the introduction of greater quantities of lumber from the Pacific northwest by increasing the tariff on cut lumber, and reducing it on logs to where it is applied only to the number of sticks imported, instead of to the weight or quantity in board feet. As a consequence, virtually all the lumber moving to Japan is that known as 'Japanese squares,' that is, a log merely squared off, or in the form of whole logs, without the bark removed. This makes a great difference in the rapidity with which the timber can be cut and exported, and so facilitates the market, both as to deliveries and as to the return of money in payment for shipments."

"As a result of this change, 90,500,000 feet of lumber was shipped from the Pacific northwest to Japan, during the first six months of 1921, as compared with 100,000,000 feet for all of 1920, or 50,000,000 feet, as an average, for the same period of last year. At the present rate of shipments, 1921 will show more than 200,000,000 feet of lumber shipped to Japan from the Pacific northwest. This is a record in the entire history of lumbering in the United States."

"China, Australia, and the west coast of South America always have been good buyers of Douglas fir, redwood, and other western lumbers, but, owing to the recent depression, their purchases during the past year fell off to almost nothing. The last few months, however, have shown a renewal of orders. In fact, from every part of the world to which the Pacific slope had been shipping lumber prior to the period of depression following the world war, inquiries have been coming in, indicating that a readjustment, if not a complete turn in the road of business progress, has been reached in these markets. There is every indication that the lumber mills of the west have seen the last of their period of depression."

"Though a great deal of lumber is produced farther north, San Francisco is the fountain head of the lumber and the shipping industry for the entire Pacific slope. The River Plate alone, on the east coast of South America, of which Buenos Aires is the chief port, has an intake requirement of 300,000,000 feet of lumber annually, which gives an idea of the tremendous market which can be developed for Pacific coast woods, especially when it is noted that this represents—for

one market alone—1,000,000 feet of lumber for every working day of the year."

"Shipping facilities today enable the Pacific coast operators to compete successfully in the markets of the east coast of South America, and of Europe and the Mediterranean as well. It is a matter of only a few years until the supply of pitch pine in the southern states, which have had much of this trade, will be exhausted, and then there will be an even greater demand for Douglas fir. With proper reforestation, the supply of this fine tree should be practically inexhaustible. There are tremendous possibilities in the new and rapidly developing situation in the lumber industry, which must be approached with caution by the operators, both producers, salesmen and exporters."

STRIKING STOCKYARD WORKERS' CLAIMS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN NEWS OFFICE

CHICAGO, Illinois—Packing-house laborers in the Union Stockyards here continued to walk out yesterday, and strike leaders claimed a showing of 90 per cent, with 18,000 on strike in Chicago, added to 29,000 in other centers throughout the middle west.

Some of the "Big Five" Chicago packers were forced to ship the live stock they bought on Monday to eastern plants which are not affected by the general strike order protesting against the abandonment of arbitration and the 10 per cent wage reduction. This statement was made by Dennis Lane, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, following a conference of local union leaders with the joint executive committee.

"Armour & Co.," said Mr. Lane in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "shipped 10 carloads of cattle to the Dold Packing Company in Buffalo, New York. This shows that the strike has not been so ineffective as they claim."

"Further declines in the live stock market today indicated that the volume of business. Cattle and hogs declined an average of 50 cents a hundred; this was added to the decline of Monday."

"An injunction protecting strikers from the police, issued in St. Joseph, Missouri, gave a note of novelty to the day's reports. It is something new in the annals of strikes when a court issues an injunction in favor of the strikers."

The police on Monday routed the strikers out of their union offices, ran them off the streets and handled them roughly in general. The union went to court and got a writ ordering the police to let them alone, and now everything is going fine in St. Joseph."

STATISTICS FROM THE PENSIONS REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Disbursements for pensions growing out of wars prior to the world war totaled \$258,715,842 during the fiscal year ended last June 30, says the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions. This was an increase of \$45,420,528 over the amount the year before, but some \$6,000,000 less than was appropriated.

The total of pensioners on the roll last June 30 was 566,053, a net loss of 26,137 from the total at the beginning of the fiscal year. Of the total, 213,775 were Civil War veterans and 281,327 widows, minor children and dependents of those who served in the Civil War. There were 39,282 on the roll on account of service in the war with Spain, including 31,066 soldiers and 8216 widows, minor children and dependents.

There also were on the rolls 64 widows of soldiers who served in the war of 1812, 109 soldiers and 2156 widows of soldiers of the Mexican War, and 3784 soldiers, and 2569 widows of soldiers who served in some Indian war prior to 1891.

GENERAL DIAZ AT PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—General Diaz of Italy was the guest of Pittsburgh for two hours yesterday. A public reception was the principal event.

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CONTINUED AMITY VITALLY NECESSARY

Sir Robert Falconer, President of University of Toronto, in Canadian Club Speech, Calls It "Imperious Responsibility"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS BOSTON NEWS OFFICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—There is an "imperious responsibility" put upon the people of the United States and Canada to understand each other, for without this community of understanding between two great contiguous nations in meeting and solving their problems, there can be little hope for a peaceful world, declared Sir Robert Falconer, president of the University of Toronto, speaking last night to more than 1000 members and guests of the Canadian Club of Boston. Other speakers placed emphasis upon the common interests of the two nations, and pointed to the history of their amicable relationship along a wide-fung border.

Taking as his subject Canada's place in history, Sir Robert briefly traced the steps leading to the establishment of responsible government. He pointed out that when one speaks of Canada it is essential to remember that there is a problem of two races which must be solved. "But," he added, "we have, in Quebec, the greatest experiment of the white French race outside of France." Canada, he said, is working out a new democracy, where the peasant class is unknown, where there is a great commingling and where the artisan and laborer can sit down in any company without a feeling of social disadvantage.

"You must regard Canada as a nation that acts as a man acts, through impulses which belong to him," the speaker said. "It was such sentiment that sent her into the war. Canada went by instinct, saying, 'where Britain is in this war for a purpose we are by her side.' But we must also recognize that as Canadians we have a nationality of our own and instincts of our own."

International Problem

Touching for a moment on the French problem, Sir Robert said that it is vital that Great Britain and France should always remain on the friendliest of terms. There would be an inevitable reaction were they to drift apart, and the duty of Canadians is to keep them together.

There are no two countries in the world more similar than the English-speaking peoples of the United States and Canada, the speaker continued. No two democracies are closer together, by reasons of origin and environment. Canada sees and understands the problems of the United States, and has not the shadow of their colossal achievements with an admiration which inevitably engenders a better comprehension of another."

There are present difficulties, Sir Robert said, and if they are to be met they must be mutually seen and studied. He urged the people of the United States to always remember that Canada is by instinct greatly attached to Great Britain. Assaults by "the degraded press" must be met by pointing to the fact that Canada has never given any trouble to the United States, and never will. But Canada is a part of the British Empire, "a very composite thing," and unpleasantness is far-reaching. Canada, therefore, views with greatest interest the peace of the world.

Closer Bond Advised

Turning to the future, Sir Robert expressed the conviction that the United States and Canada are "pretty

well set where they are." They will go their own ways on their own individuality. "But," he urged, "let us try to get to know one another; let us come and go and welcome one another; let us keep the atmosphere pure, so that when the gusts come they will mean nothing; let us as a people will the world be if Canada and the United States cannot understand each other?"

In his remarks of welcome, Frederick J. MacLeod, president of the Canadian Club, pointed to the aims of the club as "the development of a spirit of civic duty and a regard for the institutions and ideals of our adopted country, and the cultivation of friendly relations, based upon mutual understanding, between all English-speaking peoples."

J. Weston Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, extended the greetings of the Commonwealth, drawing upon the history of relationships between the State and Canada. Mrs. Frederick H. Putnam represented the Gold Star Mothers in place of Mrs. A. E. McCudden, British Gold Star Mother.

TRANSIT LOANS MADE BEFORE BANKRUPTCY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN NEWS OFFICE

NEW YORK, New York—James R. Sheffield, receiver for the Interborough Consolidated Company, testified yesterday before the State Transit Commission that the bankrupt company, after recovering \$1,300,000 it had lent to the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, had immediately relented \$1,000,000 to the latter company.

Mr. Sheffield also told of trying to recover \$800,000 the Interborough had borrowed from the Consolidated one day before the latter went into bankruptcy. He said the final payment of the \$1,300,000 had been made after the company had been advised that the loan was illegal. He insisted that the \$1,000,000 was a new loan.

It was brought out that of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's 20-year net profit of about \$51,000,000, about \$29,000,000 had been distributed in dividends, the rest going back into the property. The Interborough distributed all but \$2,400,000 of its net profits in dividends. But in 1917, owing \$7,000,000 and with \$4,200,000 notes outstanding with a dozen banks, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit paid a 6 per cent dividend.

WASHINGTON TO WEIGH PHILIPPINES' DEFENSE

MANILA, Philippine Islands—At the conclusion of the Washington Conference, Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood will take up with the authorities in Washington the question of national defense of the Philippines. It was announced officially.

Brigadier-General Haan, who is coming to the Philippines to take charge of the organization of a tactical division of troops, is expected to bring a statement of the federal government's policy in this connection. Governor-General Wood announced that the Philippine National Guard was being disbanded, but that all available officers would be placed on the reserve list.

ENGRAVERS REJECT OFFER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN NEWS OFFICE

NEW YORK, New York—The substitution of a 48-hour week for the present 44-hours, proposed by the employers, was rejected by Local No. 1 of the International Photo-Engravers Union. The union offered to renew the present contract and E. J. Voise, president, said that no strike was anticipated.

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The Wonderful Holiday

I hate a cynic; there is no team in him and he deserves the reputation of all good citizens. There have been many who were cynics, but there have been a great many more cynics who have had no wit at all, which complicates any examination of cynicism, so called. The word, like many others, is constantly used without any knowledge of its meaning and is often and almost usually in common talk confounded with irony, which is a much more pardonable quality and generally useful. But aside from other considerations, one great objection to cynicism is that it does not help and we need a good deal of help. At all events, good reader, if you really would know who and what were the cynics, you have but to read about them and you will have neither fear to become one, nor desire to be one. We are human beings and cannot go about showing our dog-teeth. Sometimes one is called a cynic when he looks at things and speaks of them as he honestly thinks they are, but this is often a question of mistaken judgment, not of cynicism. The ironical are often called cynics and even those with a delicate sense of the comic are called thus, when they are very far indeed from cynicism.

Thackeray has been held a cynic. I grant that sometimes he took an unpleasant view of things and was very much more than himself, he cannot be called a cynic. It cannot be said with any accuracy that Thackeray systematically imputed unworthy motives to others, but that is the practice of a very large number of the smug and businesslike. Let us pause here and consider a very beautiful feature in Thackeray's life as a man of letters; Fowler, he was generally late with his copy, which shows that he possessed a gentle, kindly heart, a generous disposition and great genius, for can you imagine the average successful novelist of today turning out a chapter of Philip, even much more Penderennis, with the printer waiting? The average novelist could not turn out the same quantity in the same time of that we have but too "clamant" proofs, to use a popular adjective—but the quality, I make bold to say, would be slightly different. But this is not a paper on the Victorian writers of fiction, but is to express certain hopes of a day when a writer may say what he thinks.

This aspiration is by no means an oblique complaint and I wrote what precedes to allay all fear that you may have of a cynicism. I simply mean what I say, that writing will become more interesting to the reader and improve in quality when journalists, novelists, publicists, essayists say what they think. They do not now, though frequently at present somebody writes a shady novel under the impression that he or she is saying what they think, when really the author is saying what he wishes to think, and there is a good deal of difference between the two. This sort of thing is not what I mean, which is that for a thousand reasons, plausible at least, writers do not express the full measure of their convictions, though no doubt many, jealous of the reputation of the profession, will deny this. But it is a fact, nevertheless—and there are factors, among them, for instance, editors and the public.

There appear from time to time in the columns of this newspaper, certain articles describing the writer's experience with an innocent and worthy character who, he assures us, is his editor. Disclaiming all personalities, let us content ourselves with the thought that the slypancy displayed in this treatment of a publicist is at least deplorable. Where on earth this writer can have found the model for his editor figure, I cannot imagine and it is a pleasure to reflect that my editor, at least, is in no way like this other.

But all editors have one peculiarity in common, they all of them like to have a say in the choice and character of what appears in their columns, and so it is that many gorgeous bursts of expressed opinion shading into accurate knowledge are denied the public. Any one that is acquainted by way of livelihood with reading, writing and observing, knows very well that men do not write as they speak. When a man has said something in a way that makes you think of Pierre de Langtoft's line,

Cum entre pars en champaign passe comme anglier,
a wild boar passing among a field of pines, and then you find him writing what purports to be that same thing, he becomes by comparison a roaring dove. What does not startle in speech, startles and makes uneasy in print; what spoken is "striking" or "interesting," written becomes "dangerous" or "revolutionary" and as to this last it must be admitted that revolutions have not much endeared themselves of late.

When one writes for the public, one should always remember that a chain's strength is measured by its weakest link. I trust that the public will take no offense by this, which is but meant to convey that all the audience cannot digest what some of it can. "Noblesse oblige" is really a testimony to the dignity of all men; why is it that none can afford to write so freely or so carelessly as to appear cynical, but that his brethren deserve better examples than that of cynicism? You may call it a New England conscience, or a sense of music, or caution, or generosity, the fact remains that you must be as careful as Brer Tar Baby in your stepping. It is often annoying to be misunderstood, often discouraging. It is a temptation to let people gang their ain' gait, but then, what has been accomplished, if one sings off like that? Mighty little.

But I think now of the case where there is no such danger and where the writer can in all good conscience say what he thinks and knows. Surely, that must be a wonderful holiday for him that drives a quill. Thinking upon it, the heart leaps, the cheek flushes, the face is marked with smiles, and not sure, but when that holiday may come, I'm simply thinking about it. Imagine sitting down to your desk and writing a review; you write, "This novel by Mr. Blank is an insult to the human understanding, even that of the novel-reading public. We quite appreciate the fact that he is an honest man, very laborious and painstaking, kind to his family, endowed with all the virtues, but we feel it our duty to hope that Mr. Blank will not publish any more books." You are to write an article about a speaker on a famous occasion, and you say, "Senator Bumblejump has broken out again with a discourse that contains much that is dangerous, much that is inaccurate, very much that is platitudinous; he has excelled himself." Then, this being, mind you, a holiday, one of those holidays that might occur in a Barrie play, you go and say, "But the Senator's speech will be liked and admired by a public meant to hear it." It may be doubted whether all would agree that this would be a kindly thing to say, but then, we must remember the gentle publicist's provocation.

It is a grievous fact that no editor as yet has been found who understood how sensitive are the gentlemen that write for him and on this account many little sparklings are apt to be repressed. The day will come when writers will say what they think, that is, all that they think, with a largeness, a keenness, a force, a picturesqueness, that passes all our dreams; there are a few who attempt to do it now, but there are always a little bray about their words, perhaps because unhappily too many of them insist on choosing subjects not very profitable. When this is come, I fancy that many interesting things will be written and profitable, too.

J. H. S.

The Yellow Pines of the South
The yellow pines of the south produce more than one-third of all the lumber cut annually in the United States. There are three varieties, recognized by the general lumber trade, under the names of Longleaf, Shortleaf and Loblolly pine. Of these Longleaf is the peer.

Longleaf yellow pine grows in great park-like areas in the coastal plain of the southern states, and seldom extends inland more than 150 miles. These virgin forests, covering thousands of acres, are most beautiful. There is absolutely no underbrush. Just grassy slopes covered with these uniform straight trees—not too thick, for it is essentially a light-demanding tree—but in some places thick enough so that it appears as if in planting the seed might have been spilled.

This variety of pine grows to be about 120 feet high and branches only near the top with a few twisted branches bearing the great pine-needle plumes, sometimes two or three feet long, that give it its name. The effect of the sunlight in these forests, because of the peculiar tone of the tree trunks, is a soft lavender haze, and when the dogwoods and the high bush azaleas, scattered in the low places, blossom in the early spring in a profusion of pink and white blossoms, the sight is lovely.

The yellow pine is so intimately associated with our daily lives it would be hard to get along without it. There is not only the lumber, which is used extensively for houses, railroad car building, ship building, and in the construction of farm implements of all kinds, but there are also the by-products—tar, resin, turpentine. Indeed, the forests of the south were first exploited, from the days of the first settlers, for naval supplies. It has been since the Civil War only that yellow pine lumber has been marketed on a large scale. The wood is extremely heavy, hard and very resinous, which acts as a preservative. It contains so much heart wood that it is often called "fat pine."

The logging of these forests is now done mostly by modern methods, including steam skidders, loaders and railroads, taking the place of countless oxen and Negroes. Too, the day of the old slip-shod sawmill, half buried in its own waste product, is a thing of the past. The superintendent of the modern electrically equipped plant is first of all a very good housekeeper. The electrical mill itself encourages this for it is built with great light open spaces free from the countless belts and shafts of the old steam mill. No accumulation of waste is allowed. Careful manufacturing has cut it down in the first place, and what remains is used for fuel to create power to generate electricity.

The manufactured lumber is even carried to the yard by huge electrically driven carriers especially built for the purpose. These straddle the lumber piled in units at the sorting chais and picking them up, move off quickly and almost silently. When deposited in the yards it is piled in towering piles by electric piling machines requiring two men to operate. There it dries until ready for the market.

DUTCH TILES

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There has of late years sprung up a passion for collecting those quaint decorative and pictorial wall-tiles which, any time these last 300 years, have been, we may say, almost the commonplace of Dutch domestic interiors. How far the latest developments of this phase of collecting are due to the activities of dealers in curios, it would not be easy to say; but a very real appreciation of the Dutch wall-tile has been growing for several years; and it is now not easy to acquire good characteristic specimens, at a reasonable price, even in Holland itself, where, naturally, these curious productions abound.

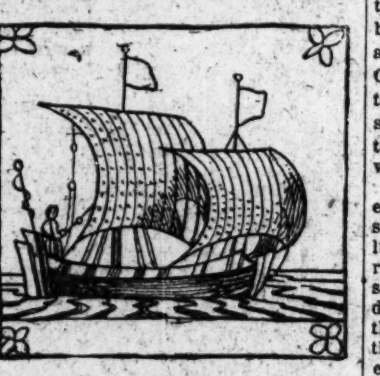
It was in the early years of the seventeenth century that the Dutch wall-tile came into common use in Holland. The rise of this peculiar form of interior domestic decoration is of somewhat obscure origin, but the style of the early tiles, decorative rather than pictorial, and polychromatic, instead of as in later developments (almost wholly) blue designs painted on a white glaze, suggests that this idea of furnishing a wall was derived from Spanish sources. And, if we like to take the derivation a step further back, it will be found that the Spanish fashion was an inheritance from Moorish art, as exemplified in the decoration of the Alhambra.

The standard size of the Dutch tile is a square of five inches, with a thickness of a quarter of an inch for the later types, and half an inch for the earlier. Apart from the style of decoration, this matter of thickness determines the comparative antiquity. Just as the wall-tile in Holland displaced the once favorite wall-decoration, Spanish leather, so, with the passing of the eighteenth century, the newer fashion of wall papers ousted the tile, and tiles ceased to be made; while, not yet far enough removed in time to be antiquities, they became, as every recently demoted thing becomes, neglected and thought



of no account at all. The works at Delft and elsewhere which must have made them in vast quantities, seeing how plentiful they are yet, ceased to be; and, in fact the records of this trade were forgotten. A good deal has been written about Dutch tiles of late years, but it has been distinguished by too much serious enthusiasm for the so-called "art" of them, and by too little historical information. It is the easiest thing for the enthusiastic amateur to write in terms of warm appreciation of the artistry of the Dutch tile, but it is not so easy to agree; because, as a matter of fact, the makers and decorators were not artists, but merely craftsmen and journeymen, and their wares found production in bulk, commercially.

Technically, from the potter's and clayworker's point of view, the most of these productions are moderately



poor stuff, the paste beneath the glaze being coarse and with a large admixture of sand and grit. In the result, the thinner tiles (of the later period) are extremely brittle.

From the artist's standpoint, the three or four-colored conventional designs of trout, foliage and arabesques, marking the earlier forms, are coarsely executed; while the later pictorial blue and white tiles are charming and endearing rather because of their naïveté and a certain infantile queerness than for sheer artistic eminence. To these qualities the lure of a certain antiquity, and we can readily perceive that it is really a certain old-world charm that forms their attraction.

Having, however, placed this appreciation on its true basis, it may be admitted that the charm of the pictorial Dutch tile is very great. At the same time it may perhaps be allowed that, as a wall-decoration, quite apart from their attractions to collectors of individual specimens, tiles do not largely appeal to the modern idea. It must in this connection be remembered that the practice in Holland was, generally, to cover the complete wall surface of a room with this kind of decoration. Sometimes it took several tiles to complete a pattern; in other instances, in the case of pictorial tiles, you would have either a complete sequence of pictures, or else pictures set in amid plain white ones, all according to taste and fancy. In the Friesian Museum at Leeuwarden there are specimen rooms from Hindeloopen walled completely in blue and white tiles. The result is, in its way, charming; but for domestic interior the effect is somewhat too cold. It gives an impression akin to being in a dairy. Of course, we readily note the ap-

pear these glazed tiles must have had to the typical passionately cleanly Dutch housewife. They looked so neat, tidy and clean, and when by any chance they became not clean, then with least effort they could be made so.

Scriptural subjects were among the most favorite themes for the old Dutch tile-painters. They are the most interesting of all the blue and white tiles; and, entertaining, too, because to them the craftsmen brought all their quaint matter-of-fact outlook combined with that complete disregard of the historical verities which was shared by even the greatest artists of that age. Alike the little tile-painters and the big brothers of the brush



were quite content to display Biblical scenes in much the same terms as they would have portrayed contemporary life. Here, for example, we have the prophet Jonah, seated under the gourd-tree, waiting to see what will happen to Nineveh. We know it to be Jonah, because it says so, underneath. It was a good idea of the artist to place that inscription there, because, although we might have suspected the gourd tree as being such, few would have accused the distant city of being Nineveh, or any other oriental place. It is distinctly Dutch. Not merely is Jonah indicated by the inscription, but the chapter and verse are quoted too, that verse which says, "So Jonah went out of the city, and there made him a booth, and sat under it in the shadow; till he might see what would become of the city." The gourd-tree is referred to only in the next verse, but the artist has preferred to illustrate it rather than the booth.

These Biblical subjects, judging by the numerous specimens of tiles so pictured, seem to have been popular, a favor readily to be understood in the case of so God-fearing a people as the Dutch always have been.

Other popular subjects were shipwrecks and pastoral motives, both well within the range of every Hollander's experiences. Side by side with the usual blue and white tile was a type with a band or framework of an ochreous hue, in addition to the blue. This was generally sprayed or splattered on to the tile with a brush.

After a long period of indifference, these wall-tiles are being eagerly sought after in Holland itself, not only by individuals, but by the old townships; and in such a way they must soon become difficult for an individual to acquire. The present writer last summer saw in the town hall of Mopnickendam alone four thousand specimens, diligently got together, by degrees; and private collectors become increasingly numerous.

THE OLYMPIA SHOW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A motor exhibition makes a wide appeal, and neither the stormy skies nor frequent downpours of rain, which greeted the inauguration of the fifteenth annual motor car show, opened by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders at Olympia and the White City, on November 4, was sufficient to dampen the enthusiasm of the thousands of Londoners who flocked out to Kensington and Shepherd's Bush to view the display.

Planned for seven days of public exhibition the work of installation seemed formidable. The brilliantly lighted rooms, filled with row upon row of luxurious and serviceable cars, shown in all stages of building and development, from the bare chassis to the sumptuously fitted limousine, from the single seated roadster, stripped of every dispensable accessory to the comfortable motor caravan, equipped with every luxury of travel, present an interesting commentary upon modern life with its imperious demands for elegance and speed.

As last year, the exhibition is in two distinct parts of equal importance and interest, one at Kensington and the other at Shepherd's Bush, but one ticket admits to both and provides for free motor conveyance between the two. Priority has been given to many of the exhibitors the right to show at Olympia, but it is not therefore to be supposed that White City is merely an overflow section of Olympia. It is, on the contrary, the larger and more comprehensive of the two and offers more room to move about in. And while the spreading of the exhibition over two widely separated buildings is undoubtedly an undesirable arrangement, yet it indicates the enormous growth and development of the exhibition, which, while lacking many of the exhibitors who had proposed themselves for entry, still contrives to exceed the capacity of so vast a building as Olympia and to fill amply the still greater space available at White City.

Notwithstanding its list of absentees—chiefly accounted for by the necessity for calling the official receivers—the exhibition is remarkable for the number of manufacturers and traders represented and the display excels in variety of absolutely fresh and improved designs of popular types of cars, presented by the leading manufacturers of the world. Not even before the war, and certainly not since, has the motor exhibition in one year shown such progress. The European industry seems to rival the American in its production of cars of refined type and flexible performance, available to the pos-

sible purchaser at low tax rates. And it is by striking out along new lines of design and out-dating old schemes that Europe hopes to recreate the demand for her wares, leaving to the American industry, with its highly protected home market, the exploitation of old-style designs on a mass production basis.

Among the striking exhibits are the beautifully finished silver-gray Barker enclosed cabriolet body on a Rolls-Royce chassis, built to the order of the Prince of Wales; the well-planned Burlington Saloon, built, on a six-cylinder 30 h. p. Armstrong-Siddeley, to the order of the Duke of York; and the strikingly distinctive C-sprung Cunard town carriage, built on a six-cylinder Napier chassis.

While the visitor's attention is likely to be centered on the many entirely new chassis types, attention was also fixed upon the use of lacquer work in the Napier-Cunard town carriage and to Barker's impressive novelty, a bodor limousine mounted on a 30 h. p. six-cylinder Daimler. This car has a black roof done in one panel extending quite down to the back of the car. The lines have the effect of flowing into those of the black wings and mudguards, affording a striking contrast to the Grecian blue body.

At White City a feature of the display was a large number of motor boats, of which the most extraordinary was a "sea sled," built with an inverted V bottom, surface propellers, and side plate rudders, by means of which the boat pushes the water down, cuts it cleanly along each side, gathers in all the spray and rides forward planing on the resulting cushion of mixed water and air.

A WEST FLORIDA OUTING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

For some time the days had been growing warmer and at last there was that indefinable something in the air which tells that spring is here, so, one beautiful morning in March, I began a search for my camping equipment and having at last gathered it all together (army shelter tent, pack-carrier, small ax, blanket, canteen, messkit and provisions) I made up my pack and started out afoot for a short camping trip, expecting to return on the second day following. It was not an ideal start, for the sun had almost reached the zenith but the season was not far enough advanced that the heat was oppressive even in Florida. There is nothing interesting in a hike through familiar city streets so I will skip over that part of my trip and come to the time when I was trudging merrily along the road by the bay, reassured by the briny breadth of the sea, and exhilarated by the resinous fragrance of the great pines in the forest that stretched away to the northward. Grass grew green by the wayside, a rabbit hopped across the road and vanished among the scrub oaks, whose newly opened buds were tinted gold and pink and emerald, and high overhead a flock of crows circled in a symphony of flight. It was good to be alive, all nature seemed smiling and friendly.

When I had gone four miles or so I stopped for lunch on the edge of a hummock that had been one of my favorite haunts in the boyhood days of long ago, and after eating I lay dozing in the sunshine, living over in memory the many happy hours I had spent in that neighborhood. Everywhere were familiar objects, there the hollow log with the wasp nest in it, here by my side the blueberry bush that always bore the largest and sweetest berries, covered, then, by dainty blossoms like tiny lilies-of-the-valley, and beyond stood a wide-spreading live oak, draped and festooned with the gray-beard Spanish moss, and under its low-hanging branches the waxy Indian pipes were reminding me that it was 5 o'clock ere I continued my trip.

Seven miles farther I reached my destination, a quiet wood on the shore of the bay and there I pitched my tent. The site selected was under a cedar tree and was protected from the breezes that sometimes blew rather boisterously from off the gulf by a clump of bayberry bushes, landward rose a little hill down which the trees crowded close as though in friendliness. By the time I had finished my evening meal the sun was low in the west and behind the hill all was shrouded in darkness. The breeze died out and not a sound disturbed the perfect solitude until from the distance floated the call of the screech owl and then a chuck-will's-widow flew back and forth across the little clearing and gave utterance to its plaintive cries. I walked out on the beach and waited until the moon rose

and built a bridge of moonbeams across the water and then with the full chorus of the night ringing through the woods I returned to my camp for the night.

After a splendid sleep I awoke before the day dawned and hurried out of my tent and climbed a sweet gum tree to get the first peep at the sun. The whicker of a coon sounded from the hill and as the last pale stars were fading away an alligator crawled out on the beach and waded across and into the swamp and then as the red rim of the sun began to show, the birds filled the morning with sweet carolings. Climbing down I hurried to the smooth sand beach to read the wonderful stories written there during the night by the woodland creatures that had passed that way. There is nothing more fascinating than this reading of the tracks, whether it be the dainty tracery of beach mice or the spraddle-toed print of the possum that one is following.

Breakfast finished, I went rambling and discovered an old brick kiln that had fallen to ruin and was now over-run with vines and bushes and carpeted with ferns, and moss and all around the bright little faces of the violets peeped through the leaves, filling the air with their fragrance. A wild plum tree leaned over the kiln and showered its white blossoms down like snow. A dim unused trail wound off among the trees and following it I came to a sparkling stream flowing from springs in a mossy bog. A flame-red cardinal, that had paused for a drink, darted away to the treetop where he raised his crest and whistled loud and clear. And so all day I wandered, seeking out the best ties of the wildwood and finding everywhere something attractive, something interesting that made each hour seem happier than the last. Perhaps a butterfly came flitting past and gracefully displayed its gorgeous wings, perhaps a prothonotary warbler or a nonpareil gave the charm of color to some bare limb or, perhaps, the solemn-singing pines were found arrayed in their unflower-like blossoms. A host of birds were passing through on their spring migration and many rare beauties that do not make this part of Florida their summer home were flying about among the trees and bushes.

Thus another night and half a day sped past, and in the afternoon of the second day a sudden wind sprang up and brought the salty pungency of the sea and veiled the sky with clouds. A few large drops of rain came pattering down and I sought my tent where I was sheltered from the downpour that followed. After an hour or two the rain slackened and ceased, and gradually the clouds were blown away and the sun came out once more. I had intended to return to town before nightfall, but after the rain it was too late and the roads were muddy, so I eagerly availed myself of such good excuses to spend another night in camp. The last scattered clouds gathered on the western horizon and as the sunset promised to be exceptionally magnificent I trudged up to the hilltop, where I could watch the tangled fires of red and gold and orange as they slowly changed and faded into the purple dusk of twilight.

The next morning was bright and clear and I got an early start for town and by mid-forenoon I was back once more to the comforts and duties of civilization. The wild has lost none of its appeal to me and I count on many more excursions with my little tent for even though I wander by myself there is something in the companionship of the shy creatures of the wilderness, something in the clean, wholesome life in the open, in the blended aroma of flowers and pines and sea, in the changing glories of the sky and in the musical voices of the night that seems to give one a new fitness and to add fresh vigor to a lagging ambition.

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THE KETTLE AND THE SPOON

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I met him in Room XII at the National Portrait Gallery in Trafalgar Square, London. I was looking for John Kemble, or rather for the celebrated tragedian's portrait which at last I found quite close to the picture of James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine.

Turning away from the contemplation of the brother of Mrs. Siddons I saw that three small boys of the type London gamins were studying the portrait of Watt. The smallest of the three had on a coat at least three sizes too big for him, with a large rent on what should have been the shoulder but came to somewhere near the middle of his arm. They were bare-headed and their hair bore testimony of unskilled home hair cutting which added to their unkempt appearance.

The portrait of Watt is not an interesting one, but the boys stood in a critical mood before it. After looking at it myself I asked them what they thought of it. The boy with the torn coat turned his sharp face toward me and replied politely that he thought it was a very nice gentleman. "I expect you know all about him and his invention of the steam engine," I said tentatively. Only a qualified assent was given so I added: "I mean with the kettle." But the only result of this was to make the boy turn to study the picture once more to see if anything so practical as a kettle was included in the scheme.

"I mean how he noticed that the steam shook the lid of the kettle," I began. A great wave of light came over his face. "Why, yes, yer mean the spoon on the lid, that's right."

"The spoon, was it? I hadn't heard of a spoon, but that's not my fault but the fault of my education." "Yes, that's right; put the spoon on top and giv it a ride." "Of course," I responded understandingly, and we all laughed heartily though not too noisily, as the officials were within sight.

"A case of the kettle running away with the spoon," I ventured. Then we laughed still more with our hands before our faces. "No need of the little dawg to do the liffin'." This was too much. We felt that only a good hearty guffaw in the open square would really relieve our sense of the comic, so we, the three boys and I, made for the marble stairs, past the priceless art treasures and out through the turnstile. Outside, still grinning, we parted; I turned toward the George Washington statue, while they took the direction of the Seven Dials.

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GASOLINE SUPPLY CONCERNS EXPERTS

Chicago Session of Petroleum Men Comprising Technical Oil and Automotive Sections Debate Quality and Quantity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—If the quality of gasoline gets any lower, automobile manufacturers will have to stop making simple engines that anybody can operate and begin to design highly complicated, and expensive mechanisms that can function on poor gas. On the other hand, if the oil companies try to raise the quality of gasoline they will not be able to keep production at the present point, where even now every drop made is consumed.

How this problem can be adjusted was discussed in a round table session of the American Petroleum Institute yesterday, at its second annual meeting, in which the technical oil and automotive sections took part.

Oil experts asserted it was hard to get a national standard of quality in gasoline, in view of the fact that it is made of widely varying grades of crude oil, requiring a great deal of mixing. If no blending is done, it was said, the total yield of gasoline will decline 30 per cent. This view was presented by V. H. Manning, director of research for the institute.

Automobile men wanted a definite answer to the question of quality as well as quantity of gasoline for the future, as the knowledge was said to be vital to their manufacturing operations. If they are not going to get better gas in the future, they want to know it now, they said, so they can adjust their engines.

E. S. Jordan, president of the Jordan Motor Car Company, presented the automobile manufacturers' position.

Navy Use Limited
"Curtailling of navy development would have little if any effect upon the petroleum industry as a whole," said T. A. O'Donnell, president of the institute, in answer to inquiries raised in connection with the armament limitation conference in Washington.

"The navy is now using less than 2 per cent of the oil produced in this country, measured as crude oil, or 4 per cent of our fuel oil production."

Ever-increasing complexity of modern civilization renders cooperative effort essential to efficiency at minimum cost, said Judge E. B. Parker, general counsel of the Texas Company. Cooperative effort among competitors, he said, along legitimate lines, is not only entirely legal, but highly laudable and in the public interest.

"I am convinced that, so far as the petroleum industry is concerned," he said, "the very real advantages flowing from the legalized combination under government control would be more than offset by the disadvantages. If government interference by restrictive legislation to prevent monopolies and restraint of trade and to keep competition free is not effective, then government regulation and control of industry will follow. Let not the industry fool itself as to that."

American Petroleum Institute
He said that no one can question the legality or the beneficial results to the members of the American Petroleum Institute, flowing from its collection and dissemination of facts, its service in the joint handling of traffic and railroad problems, its service in keeping members advised with respect to legislation, its assistance in dealing with tax matters, its service in technical research matters, attempts to strengthen the industry in foreign fields, and other services.

To the accusation that refiners in the recent past took advantage of declining crude oil markets to arbitrarily mark down prices in order to accumulate stocks at a low level, W. C. Teague, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, made emphatic denial.

"It is obvious," he said, "that in an industry so highly competitive as ours and in conditions such as have obtained in the markets for all commodities, prices cannot be arbitrarily marked up or down and that the reductions in value were the direct effect of the sudden disappearance of markets. The oil producer was in the same position as the farmer, who saw his cotton, corn, wheat and oats declining in value with the lessened demand."

BOOTLEGGERS MOSTLY ALIENS, SAYS REPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—The New Jersey edition of The American Issue, the organ of the Anti-Saloon League, is printing the names of men and women bootleggers rounded up by the Hudson County prosecutor. This list of 494, it comments, illustrates several points, first, what an officer with respect for his oath of office can do to harass this lawless class, and that with a small force of experts.

Investigations of these cases have not cost the county a cent as the fines collected have been more than enough to pay for all expenditures. It also

indicates slackness or inefficiency on the part of the United States District Attorney, the league says, as none of the 161 persons indicted by federal grand juries have been brought to trial. Every one of the entire 494, it adds, means \$550 to the federal government and this list alone was good for \$271,740. If the names had been followed up promptly, but the delay might mean the loss to the government of thousands of dollars. There are hundreds of other like cases that the prohibition director should follow up, it says, as well as cases in the federal courts of Trenton and Newark.

Another point to which the league calls attention is that this publicity shows the majority of the bootleggers to be aliens. Americans enacted the law, according to the league, and aliens are the law breakers.

PATENT OFFICE HELP FOUND INEFFICIENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—That it takes years for applicants to obtain patents instead of a month or so as formerly, and that because of the small salaries paid, experienced men are resigning, leaving their places to be filled with novices, has been found in a survey of the United States Patent Office.

A committee of prominent attorneys which is this week calling the attention of Congress to these conditions, finds that it is practically impossible for an inventor to get even preliminary action in less than a year's time. This committee is seeking the passage by Congress of a bill increasing the salaries of employees, also patent application fees. These salaries, they say, have been increased but once in 70 years, and then only 10 per cent, while the cost of living in the same period has increased 300 per cent.

The delay in the granting of patents is said to have resulted in hesitation of capitalists in investing in inventions, which later may be found to be infringements, thus retarding new industry, also discouragement of the inventive genius of the country.

It is also shown that the patent office has at present a surplus of \$3,000,000 due to excess of receipts over expenditures.

Richard Ayre, chairman of the committee named recently by the New York County Lawyers Association, with Thomas Irving, former commissioner of patents, and Harland S. Duell, will confer soon with Congressmen in Washington on the proposed bill.

FEDERAL PLEDGE TO ENFORCE THE LAW

Assistant to Attorney-General Puts Department of Justice on Record—Executive Should Make Good or Resign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—"It is not for an executive, state or federal, to say whether a law is good or bad. He should enforce it or confess failure and resign." This was the statement made last evening by Guy D. Goff, assistant to the Attorney-General, before the National Law Enforcement convention in Washington.

"To have good government, we must have good citizens, and always, continuously, a warfare without truce or quarter against those who violate the law," continued Colonel Goff. "It is strange but true that bad men are combined, and good citizens are divided, and that therein lies the cause of lawbreaking. If the good would join hands, the lawless could do nothing, because they constitute but a small proportion of the entire population. Burke's well known words cannot be too often quoted, 'There never was a corrupt government of a virtuous people.'"

Will of Majority
"In the great field of the enforcement of the law our difficulties are incredible. The criminal classes are not only insolently bold, but our hitherto law-abiding citizens find it convenient to forget the law. This is true particularly of the prohibition law and its enforcement. But it is the will of the majority operating through Congress. The difficulties encountered in the enforcement of this law are due possibly to the fact that it was passed before public opinion in many localities was ready to support it. All history shows that any new law which interferes with the so-called personal liberty of the community must pass through the stages of open violation, secret violation, passive enforcement, and then universal observance throughout the land."

"Prohibition is not the only law which is difficult to enforce, for, as every one knows, we are today in a period of disrespect for law and order. This is to be expected as the reaction from the great sacrifices during the world war. History records that for every such action there is a reaction; that every great sacrifice is followed by great selfishness; that extreme altruistic optimism is followed by pessimism; that prosperity is the mere forerunner of depression; and that immorality and crime are in the ebb of every great moral wave."

Safety in Obedience
"It may be a truism, but it is nevertheless true that the call was never greater than now for the highest type of fearless moral manhood and womanhood to assert its force and reiterate its power, and the remedy is simple, plain and imperative if we hope to survive as a great people. One word, honesty, tells what is needed."

"Our safety and happiness lies in obedience to law by every man, woman and child within the domain of our republic, and no one can undermine respect for law without being, to that extent, an enemy to law and orderly government."

"From the standpoint of the government, the only sound view is that of law enforcement. Whatever differences of opinion exist in the views as to the wisdom of some of these laws can be of no concern to the agencies of law enforcement."

"The law must be and it shall be enforced, as it is conceived and written, and always without fear or favor," concluded Colonel Goff. "And so to you and through you, I bring the pledge that in so far as it lies within the power of the Department of Justice to execute and enforce the law of the land there will be no backward step, no retreat, in preserving the Constitution and carrying out the mandate of the people."

WISCONSIN SPEEDERS FACE IMPRISONMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Imprisonment now faces persons who kill others while speeding motor cars, for the State Supreme Court has ruled that such an automobile fatality in which the speed law has been broken even to the slightest extent is manslaughter.

Judges and lawyers predict that this decision will greatly increase prosecution.

SALARY INCREASE DECLINED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BUFFALO, New York.—Arthur Atkinson, who will take office as clerk of Erie County on January 1, has announced that he will decline an increase in salary which is to be attached to his office by the County Board of Supervisors. The clerk's salary under the new schedule would be \$5000 for the first year, \$5500 for the second and \$6000 for the third. Mr. Atkinson said he had been elected to a \$5000 position and would refuse to accept more than that sum during his term of office.

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LAW SCHOOLS IN LEGAL AID WORK

Program Undertaken by College Men Is Looked Upon as Indication of New and Higher Conception of Law on Part of Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"Operation of legal aid societies in the law schools constitutes a haven which will, I am convinced, work for a tremendous gain in righteousness, in the administration of justice, throughout the whole legal profession," says Reginald Heber Smith, a Boston attorney and author of "Justice and the Poor."

"Not only does the program undertaken by these societies mean much in the general promotion of legal aid activity and much to the law students who have a part in it," continues Mr. Smith, "but it means that the bar itself is beginning to have a new and higher conception of law, that there is a fuller justice than the protection of the vested interests. Lawyers are going to see that there is more than one side, that there are usually two sides. This, even the best of lawyers, with the exception of a few outstanding individuals, have never before recognized."

"Most law schools do not offer courses in law practice. This is especially true of the larger schools, for law practice is largely a local matter, conducted according to local laws and ordinances. Also, the big majority of graduates in law go directly into the field of big business, it offering the greatest opportunity and the biggest fees. Consequently, most lawyers have had no close contact with an administration of justice which includes the ordinary citizen, the immigrant, the tens of thousands whose cases go unheard because of the lack of financial means. This is where in the past there has been a tremendous falling down in the courts of justice. The bar associations are beginning to see that herein is one of their primary and long-neglected responsibilities, for those in the legal profession, more than all other people, are preeminently the defenders in the realm of justice."

"Hence the value of the legal aid societies in law schools—those men who are to be the Elites of the future, who are to occupy the highest positions offered by the big business and commercial corporations, these men in ever-increasing numbers are going to bring with them a sympathy and an active concern for the ordinary citizen."

"For one thing, in a legal aid bureau like that at Harvard Law School, only students of highest standing are selected for the legal aid staff. It is looked upon as the highest honor to be thus chosen. The Harvard bureau was organized in 1914. One or two students, who have since become leading promoters of legal aid work, visited the Boston Legal Aid Society and at once became fired with a vision for unlimited constructive service. They went back to school and talked it. The bureau was the outcome. People of Greater Boston who need legal assistance and cannot afford to pay for it can be taken care of by the bureau. Many cases are settled out of court, but if necessary they are taken into court."

"Actual practice in law is thus obtained. Moreover, it is a kind of practice that arouses in them a permeating sense of obligation to the community and to every last person of whom it is composed. A powerful and far-reaching appeal reaches their conscience which they would never otherwise get. The influence which these men are going to bring to bear upon the legal profession, with regard to an acceptance of an idea of justice heretofore unrealized, cannot be measured."

"One reason for the success of the Harvard Legal Aid Bureau has been the fact that it has always had the Boston society as an adviser and co-

operator in particularly difficult cases. This is important, and perhaps accounts for the fact that a few of the bureaus in other law schools have not come up to their possibilities. It is my belief that legal aid bureaus will soon be organized in nearly every law school in the United States and that they will be looked upon as a vital and an essential part of legal training."

LONGER HOURS FOR ENGRAVERS PROPOSED
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NEW YORK, New York.—A 48-hour, instead of the prevailing 44-hour week, is proposed by the Photo-Engravers Board of Trade in the 1922 contract offered to the Photo-Engravers Union No. 1, on the ground that the industry in New York cannot compete with non-union or even unionized shops outside the city where the 48-hour week and wages lower than New York's minimum of \$50 a week are prevalent. According to Albert W. Morley of the board, the employers' International Photo-Engravers Association recorded itself at its recent convention as in favor of a 48-hour week in order to stabilize business.

In a letter to the contract committee of the union, Mr. Morley pointed out that the engraving business here was only 60 per cent of normal, that more than 100 skilled engravers were out of work and that a concern which buys its engraving in another place is often prompted to take its printing there also to save time and expense. The employees, he said, wished the standard of living to which they were accustomed and were opposed to any plan which would foster the open shop idea, as they believed in collective bargaining. The whole issue was one of co-operation not opposition.

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The association objects "to any assertion that the canal, New York's \$155,000,000 gift to the nation, is obsolete or inadequate." It states that the barges carry from 1500 to 3500 tons of freight at one trip, half the cargo of a standardized ocean vessel. The average time of operating between Buffalo and New York, now 12 days, is expected to be cut next summer to three days, and it is estimated that when the Barge Canal terminals are fully equipped, shippers will find the handling of freight much cheaper than the long journey through a restricted inland ship canal.

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NEW YORK, New York.—Zionism does not aim to remove American Jews from America, but to establish a Jewish national entity in which all those fine qualities of human achievement, which the Jews have hitherto contributed to other nations, may have full opportunity for expression, declared Nahum Sokolow here yesterday.

Addressing a group of journalists invited to meet him at Hotel Brevoort, by the four leading Jewish papers here, Mr. Sokolow, a member of the Zionist Commission now visiting the United States, also said that there was no Arab problem involved in Zionism, because there was ample opportunity for Arab and Jew to develop side by side.

Zionism sought to establish for the Jews a homeland in which quantity of members would not matter so much as quality of opportunity; a society which would be self-supporting, economically, materially and spiritually, founded and built up naturally from bases expressive of Jewish intellectuality, and talent.

Work Now in Progress
Such embodiment of the Jewish ideals in a human society would be a highly interesting experiment; of great significance to the world as well as to the Jew. Zionists believed the experiment would be something very great and very good; it would release for intensive expression the essential goodness of the Jew, now disseminated throughout the world, through which he had wandered so long.

Zionism by now was more than a proposition. Work on the Jewish national homeland was actually in progress. Thousands of young Jews were doing the construction work in Palestine, and singing as they worked. It was hoped that the British mandate would be accepted soon, then the homeland could be officially recognized everywhere.

Of anti-Semitic criticism, Mr. Sokolow said: "We have outlived thousands of the sons of Hamen and will outlive thousands more."

The greatest enterprise the Jew has been engaged in for the past 2000 years has been Zionism. The Jew had to convince themselves as well as others of their ability to become an entity among the other nations. The revival of the Near East depended on the revival of Palestine. That could take place only by the establishment of a Jewish national homeland.

Arab Question Exaggerated
The Arab question was wrongly coupled with Zionism," Mr. Sokolow sympathized with the Arab aspirations. There must be equality and justice for both Arab and Jew. But their individual independence need not interfere with that of the Jews. Their center was not in Palestine, but in Arabia, not in Damascus but in Baghdad. The Jews were prepared to help the Arabs and Mr. Sokolow was absolutely certain that they would attain their aspirations so that Arab and Jew could develop side by side. There was more space than was necessary for both. The Jews, moreover, were on the best of terms with the Armenians, who were to succeed the Turks. The Arab question, in connection with Zionism, was greatly exaggerated.

If one believed in the Jewish genius he must believe that the Jewish homeland would succeed. Mr. Sokolow's message to American Jews and American Christians, therefore, was to help the Jews in realizing the \$25,000,000 necessary to establish in Palestine, within the next five years, a national nucleus which would be by that time self-supporting. What the powers could do for the home land had been done. The Jew must now help themselves and they appealed to their friends to assist them.

ROOM FOR TWO RACES TO DEVELOP SIDE BY SIDE IN PALESTINE, A MEMBER OF THE JEWISH NATIONAL COMMISSION DECLARES

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PRISON INMATES' CHILDREN AIDED

National Park Seminary Alumnae Cooperate in Work of Assisting Families of Men Detained

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BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Accepting as fundamental the need of providing proper environment for the families, and particularly the children, of inmates of penal institutions, the Massachusetts Alumnae of National Park Seminary of Washington, District of Columbia, have pledged themselves to contribute to this work in cooperation with the Volunteers of America. According to Miss Beth A. Burlingame, a member of the alumnae organization, it is hoped that the step taken by the Massachusetts branch will be a foundation stone for a nation-wide movement in this direction among the seminary graduates.

"Specifically," Miss Burlingame says, "the Massachusetts alumnae are to add a sun porch for little girls to the Volunteers of America at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. Through this, and through the provision of kindergarten and playground instruction, it is planned to extend the work already going on. Here the wives and children of prison inmates can be given an environment of hope, enabling them to carry on with greater courage. It is the hope of the Massachusetts group that similar work will be taken up by the alumnae associations in other states to the end that a nation-wide constructive endeavor may be the contribution of the seminary's graduates."

Speaking to the alumnae association on prison problems, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, leader of the Volunteers of America, asserted that not the least of them is the case of the detained man's family. She asserted that a man released from prison will not find it easy to "go straight" if the members of his family have become public charges or worse. Mrs. Booth particularly arraigned the practice of taking money for the labor of prisoners and making no provision for their families.

Out of her experience of 37 years she said that she had learned the difficulty of the first year after release. The prisoner's return to find his family independent, and ready to help him resume his place in society is of great importance. With proper care and direction, Mrs. Booth said, children will be kept from following a course that leads to prison.

KU KLUX GIFT REJECTED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
EL PASO, Texas.—The directors of the Association of Charities of El Paso recently voted to reject a donation of \$50 received from the Frontier Ku Klux Klan, of El Paso. The directors adopted a resolution declaring that the Association of Charities of El Paso is unalterably opposed to the methods and policies of the Klan.

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APPEAL FOR PENNY POSTAGE IN BRITAIN

Commercial Interchange With the Colonies, It Is Claimed, Demands a Return to the Cheaper Pre-War Postal Rates

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—An imperial problem which has been treated with scant sympathy by His Majesty's Government and is causing considerable concern not only at home, but in the dominions and colonies, is that of the post office.

As a result of certain pressure it has been announced that the state of the post office finances will probably enable certain concessions to be made in the service. The word "concessions" is used, but it would be more correct to describe the mooted reforms as merely a restoration of facilities which have been enjoyed by the British public, and especially the commercial interests, for upward of 80 years. The increase of postal rates and the restriction of postal facilities are among the most misleading "economies" which could possibly be devised. Despite this fact, however, it was this form of economy which was decided upon when the postal and telegraphic service failed lamentably to balance the increased expenditure. This unsatisfactory financial position arose in the face of an actual profit of £900,000 made on the purely postal business, but the allied branches of the department, namely telegraphs and telephones, showed a deficit of £4,300,000 which with the deduction of the postal profit of £900,000 showed a net shortage of £3,400,000.

To meet the situation the Postmaster-General hit upon the unfortunate expedient of increasing the postal rates and reducing the facilities, and it was decided to raise in an extra £1,000,000 by increasing postcards from 1d. to 1½d. and printed matter under one ounce from ½d. to 1d. One million pounds was to be saved by abolishing Sunday post, and foreign and colonial rates were advanced from 2½d. to 3d.

Battle for Penny Postage

The result of these steps has been unfortunate and far-reaching, and protests have been raised on every hand and from every possible quarter as to the disastrous effect which such apparently shortsighted and cheese-paring policy will have on the commercial interests of the country and the sentimental attachments between those in the mother country and their kinsmen in the far-off colonies.

Lord Blyth, who is distinguished for his imperial sentiments, has expressed himself with emphasis on the subject. He said that the battle for penny postage which was fought and won by Rowland Hill 80 years ago was lost during the war, and must be won again if England is to hold her own after the period of reconstruction.

Apart altogether from the pressing commercial urgency of the means of cheap communication is the clear-cut and all-important imperial aspect of the matter, for with an Empire composed of territories far flung to the four quarters of the globe, the means of cheap and ready means of correspondence are obviously important. The "Unity of the Empire" has for long been the slogan of imperialists, and nothing tends to secure this unity more than cheap means of communication between those who remain in the homeland and their kith and kin overseas. Before the war the postage to any part of the King's dominions was a modest penny, but, with the latest imposition, the fee for a letter has risen to threepence and this heavy increase has had its inevitable effect in decreasing the volume of correspondence from England to the colonies and has thus far served to accentuate the separation between the stay-at-homes and their more adventurous relatives and friends far away. Family connections, and the exchange of news and views, do more to foster the sentimental unity of the Empire than any number of statutes solemnly passed by Parliament, and the policy that directs the attainment of economy at the risk of causing any diminution in the flow of letters from home is indeed a shortsighted and deplorable one.

There is the question, too, of the introduction of British literature into the colonies, and this must also be

curtailed if the present postal rates are not revised. The deficiency is all too likely to be made good by foreign countries, with their perhaps anti-British views, where the postage has not been increased.

Effect on Trade

Turning to the commercial aspect, it may with truth be stated that never before had Britain greater need for fostering her overseas trade. Yet this is the time chosen for effecting economies at the expense of British trade, and these economies can only be described, in the light of the great imperial and international issues which they imperil, as paltry in the extreme. The humorous part, if humor can be said to be associated with so grave a matter, of the question, is that the postal service—which showed a clear profit of nearly £1,000,000, is being heavily surcharged to meet the deficits of the two sister services, that is, telegraphs and telephones.

A very cogent and practical argument in favor of the abolition of the new rates has been adduced by Sir Adolph Tuck, the managing director of the great postcard manufacturing firm. He instanced the case of the picture postcard industry, the business of which had fallen off by no less than 50 per cent from the very day that the postage was raised from 1d. to 1½d. This has resulted in the locking up of half the stocks prepared for the season, and these are now left on the hands of the publishers, wholesalers and retailers, many of whom have been brought to sore straits in consequence. Still worse, the publishers are compelled to stay their hands with regard to new postcard issues for the coming season, as it is impossible for them to produce the necessary editions with any anticipation of clearing them so long as the 1½d. postage is imposed. Artists, process blockmakers, paper mills, and printers are held up and many work-people remain unemployed for whom work could readily be found so soon as a definite decision in regard to the return to 1d. postage is promulgated. It would be instructive to ascertain the amount of unemployment due which is drawn by these unemployed at the government expense and balance the sum against whatever increased revenue is derived from the impost. The lost picture postcard is going or has already gone to Germany and France.

It is not too much to say that all the chambers of commerce and industrial concerns in the United Kingdom are opposed to the present postal charges, and it is earnestly hoped that the government will make a speedy and favorable announcement in regard to some reduction.

CHIPPEWA POWER CANAL COMPLETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario.—The last excavation blast at the Chippewa power canal has been fired, the last load of excavated material has been removed, and the greatest individual power development in the world is now practically completed. A few hundred yards of concreting is now being rushed to a finish, and power will be generated in the greatest power house in the world before the end of the year. Not the least interesting feature of the completion of the canal is the fact that it is the largest engineering work in America to be carried out by means of white labor entirely.

When the big hydraulic gates above Niagara Falls are opened, water will rush through a channel 12½ miles long, 235 feet deep at the deepest point, to giant turbines at the Queenston-Chippewa plant where the canal rejoins the Niagara River, there to develop from 550,000 to 600,000 horsepower of electrical energy. Equipment is in place in the power house for two complete units. Five more will be added next year, and by December, 1922, the plant will be developing 200,000 horsepower. The following year a battery of five generators, each capable of developing 75,000 horsepower, will bring the power production up to the maximum.

Sir Adam Beck, who with a press party saw the last excavation blast mushroomed into the air from the immense canal cut, has seen the completion of his most cherished hopes. He stated his belief that no greater power unit will ever be built. Sir Adam, as chairman of the Ontario Hydroelectric Power Commission, gives full credit to his engineers and advisers for the result attained, but he himself is widely recognized as the guiding genius without whom the great work would never have been attempted.

A CANOE VOYAGE IN TIBET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

If you lift your eyes for a moment from the river to the crags, you will see, high up, sprigs of sullen green clinging to the pale rock. They look no bigger than the shriveled bushes at our feet; nevertheless they are trees, stunted, gnarled, but still trees, clinging with eager grasp at the smooth precipices. Higher up yet, so high that in many a wall-sided gorge it is out of sight, the forest begins. At first it is composed entirely of grim conifers; but continue to ascend, and

selves in the hands of its crew. Next minute we were out on the broad Salween. Our crew allowed the boat to drift, while the steersman, with an occasional flick of his paddle, kept her head straight. Reclining at ease amidst ships, we watched the water spinning in wide circles, and slopping dully against the cliffs. The gorge twisted this way and that; presently our ears caught the shrill chatter of water rushing over gravel banks, but we crept past on the other side, till the river flowed sedately again. At last the valley widened, and we emerged from the chill shadow into the fading sunlight; the men began to paddle lustily. Evening came on, and a few stars peered through the waning light. We



The crew hauled the canoe through the frisky water of the Salween

at 12,000 or 13,000 feet above sea level, you find yourself in mixed forest, where giant Pseudotsuga trees brood over a varied collection of lesser firs—maples, oaks, birch and many more, which lace their branches below.

We had come over the pass and through the mist-veiled meadows into the forest, and down into the furnace of the gorge, where no trees are. From the river, forest and meadow are invisible; they lie far back on the flanks of the ranges, beyond reach of the wind which rushes through the gorge. A ribbon of road, chiseled from the face, or, where the rock is stubborn, formed by slabs jammed against the cliff and propped up from below, hangs over the river; breathlessly it clings to that mighty wall and, with ease, bestrides a corner.

Perched up there at the angle you can look either up or down the long khaki-colored corridor at the winding lake of blue water, streaked with flying foam, below; buttress spurs, with their feet in the ravenous water and their heads in the clouds, shore up the corroded peaks; and over all stretches the turquoise sky of Tibet. Such is the Salween River along the Chinese border, where it plunges down toward Yunnan. As we marched, the Tibetans sang shrill songs; the echo, shredded and torn, was hung from cliff to cliff.

A faint answering shout came out of the gloom ahead, and was followed by the glow of a torch; another appeared, and another, small flares glimmering in the immensity. The wind drew out the flame in blazing tails, and a torrent of sparks flew from the resinous wood. A group of villagers stood on the bank waiting for us, as we gilded in toward the shore; then we jumped out, and the heavy canoe was secured. Half a dozen men shouldered our boxes, and we marched up to the huts on the bluff, now faintly outlined in the light of the stars.

Wishing to follow the Salween yet further south, we made inquiries of the natives, who informed us that it would be necessary to march into the mountains for three days, rejoining the river below the point where it emerged from Tibet; not in winter, when the mountain streams are in the grip of Jack frost, and the snow water ceases to flow.

On the Salween Our canoe was launched, and the luggage piled amidstships; and after dismissing the men who had brought us across the mountains, we boarded the strange looking craft and put our-

found ourselves opposite a village, the dozen huts, raised on stilts, clustering along the river bank; the crew hauled loudly as the canoe drifted past, and an answering shout came from one of the huts.

"They are Lutsu," said Dawa Tsering, nodding his head toward the village. So we slipped rapidly down stream, the river here very tranquil after its boisterous rush through the gorge; the Tibetans sang as they paddled, keeping time. Suddenly the man in the bows uttered a long drawn hallo, and the two of them, standing up, began to bang their paddles against the sides of the canoe. Darkness had fallen, but the mountains ahead were sharply outlined against the sky.

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to flood the brimming river, was it possible to get through the next gorge. "There are big rocks and rapids, Bimbo. The path is under water and we dare not take the canoe through the stormy water. Wait some days; when the big snow comes in the twelfth month the canoes will go through the gorge."

So we marched over the mountains, climbing up again from the dun-colored valley and scorched hillsides to the green forests and dewy meadows above, and descending to the Salween beyond, waited patiently for the water to fall. Then turning back northward through the gates of the gorge, we came, at dusk, to a sand spit, and found the canoe drawn up ready for us; it had come down through the

on the beach, and we in turn embarked; next minute we were afloat, the crew paddling hard against the swift stream and, to mark the time, shouting at each stroke. Crossing over, we rounded a mighty bastion, and instantly heard a shrill rattle as of a million dice dancing, or the scream of shingle dragged down by the tide. The ebbing river was here flowing over a gravel shelf, and shoaled rapidly. Overboard tumbled the crew, splashing knee deep through the water; and as they went, they uncoiled a long tow rope made of twisted bamboo strands. Slowly they hauled us through the frisky water; the waves slapped musically against our gunwale, the canoe yawed as the ropes slackened, and was stretched suddenly taut again, all quivering.

At last we cleared the bank and the crew jumped aboard again; bending to their paddles with a will, they soon covered the remaining distance, and brought us to another sand bank, where we disembarked for the night.

A Night on the Beach The canoe was beached and secured with the rope, firewood laid in, and we settled down to supper. Colder grew the night. We made hollows in the sand to protect ourselves from the wind, and lay down to sleep. By the leaping firelight the grim cliffs looked truly awe-inspiring. The stars crept over the peaks, hung poised for a brief space in the lane of sky, and dipped down over the opposite mountains; the crooning song of the invisible river lulled us to sleep. At dawn a film of frost glazed the bank, but it quickly disappeared when the sun glanced into the gorge. After breakfast the canoe was loaded up, we took our places, and off we went. For some distance the crew tracked; then, the sand bank coming to an end, they embarked once more. It was hard work now, for we had reached one of the worst stretches in the gorge. The cliffs echoed to the "hal!" of the crew as they plunged their paddles deep into the swirling water; the spray flew in silver rain. Now they hugged the cliffs, pushing with their paddles against the rocks; the canoe pranced in a rapid, and no efforts of the crew availed to surmount it. "Across, across!" shouted the steersman, and away we went to the other side, broadside on to a rapid below, and drifting down swiftly. "Take care! take care!" Every one shouted—but also every one worked, and we reached the further cliff, to start crawling slowly up stream again. And so, after two hours of strenuous navigation, we pulled into an inviting cave, and the crew stretched themselves out on the sand in the warm sunshine.

Continuing the voyage, we turned a corner and beheld an enormous rapid stretching right across the river; its roar filled the gorge. The canoe was run ashore below, and 16 men carried her bodily out of the water and lifted her over the rocks past the obstacle. It was the last. From here onwards the crew paddled steadily, and an hour later we disembarked at the village.

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charming new satins and failles used with fruits, fur, flowers and fantasies are the very newest note in Hats. Prices so modest too, \$4.95 to \$8.95.

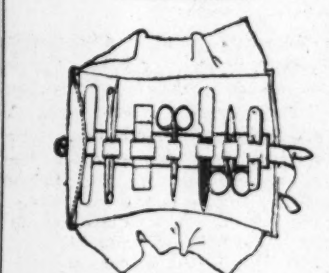
Second Floor.



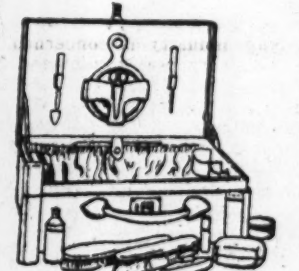
"What use is there of giving, if by its lack of taste the gift fails to please." Browning.



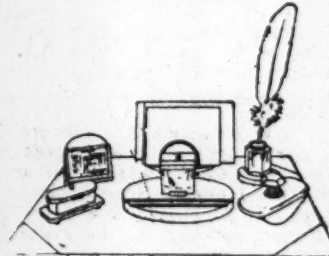
Cross purse bag of genuine pin seal leather, with a fine gilt frame, soft leather handle. Fitted with mirror and purse and a framed coin compartment in center. Bag 5 inches deep. \$6.50



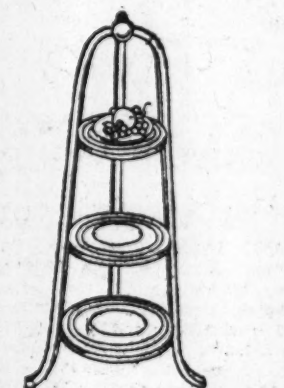
Cross roll-up manicure case for men. Tan genuine pigskin, or black goat seal, chamois lining, fitted with nail and cuticle scissors, nail file, orange sticks, sand boards, etc. Strap and buckle fastening. \$10.50



Cross week-end case for women. Containing the necessary toilet articles, for daily use. Black or colored morocco leather, moire silk lining. White celluloid fittings. Sizes: 14 and 16 inches. \$51.13, \$53.60 Formerly \$65, \$68.



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HOSTILITIES OPENED BY GOMARA TRIBES

Attack on Spanish Troops Along
the Coast of Morocco Causes
a Sudden Change in General
Berenguer's Plans

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

TETUAN, Morocco — General Damaso Berenguer, the High Commissioner, has just paid his second visit to his headquarters at Tetuan since the outbreak of the serious difficulties at Melilla, at the other or eastern end of the zone. Until these recent times of stress General Berenguer, as is well known, was chiefly occupied at the western or Tetuan end, and the pacifying operations against the tribes who were being controlled by Raisuli were just being brought to a climax when the Melilla outbreak took place. The High Commissioner's visit on this occasion was timed to last only three or four days, but by a coincidence exceptional circumstances developed just as he was returning to Melilla which caused his stay to be prolonged or rather determined him to return to Tetuan from Ceuta, whither he had proceeded on his return journey. The tribes in the Gomara country, which the Spaniards have held for about a year, suddenly became restive and strong measures had to be taken against them.

Two or three days before the High Commissioner arrived at Tetuan a highly important occasion was celebrated. It was the first anniversary of the taking of Xauen, as it is now called—being what the Moors have always called it—or Sheshuan, as it is generally named by the English and French, which is the so-called "holy" or "mysterious" or "secret" city over the mountains south of Tetuan, which no European had previously entered. There have been notable changes in the complexion of Xauen since its capture by the Spaniards a year ago, and they were indicated on the occasion of this anniversary by the fact that, even with the cooperation of the Muhammadan element, certain adventurous Spanish traders who, defying dangers and inconveniences had come here to do their business, celebrated the day with various gentle festivities, associated with which were the opening of a Central Electric depot and a Spanish-Arabian school. The military authorities gave the necessary permission for these events, and all went off well.

General Berenguer's Reception

General Berenguer was received with a warm welcome. The secretary-general of the Alta Comisaria in the name of the Spanish colony made to him an address of congratulation upon the successes that had lately been achieved by the Spanish troops and the punishment inflicted upon the rebels. He expressed the confidence of the colony that the High Commissioner would inflict an exemplary punishment upon them which "they would remember for three generations." The High Commissioner, responding, said he accepted the kind words for the fighting troops who deserved all the honors. Thereafter the whole of the colony passed before him, and he shook hands with a large number. Then came along a number of the most eminent Moors, with the Grand Visier at their head. This latter in a short speech said they must have full confidence in the great gifts of the High Commissioner. "We all know," he said, "how the traitors are punished." The general answered saying that the punishment would be exemplary.

plary, and the law would be applied in all its magnitude. "I will conduct all affairs of arms," he said, "and the politicians of Spain will assist the Maghzen to reestablish the normal state of things in our zone in Morocco." All the military officers in Tetuan then came to offer their congratulations. The town was decorated, and there was something of a festival air.

Good Report of Xauen.

During the next two days the general paid a flying visit to Xauen. It was said that one of the chief objects of his visit to Tetuan was to initiate certain defensive operations in this region. On his return he gave a good report of Xauen. He said he was very well satisfied with the good order that was preserved and the excellent disposition of the forces that were stationed there. He had found that the town had been completely tranquillized, and that the native inhabitants were each day more satisfied with the presence of the Spaniards, feeling the good effects of being liberated from the tyranny of Raisuli and the attacks of the Ajmas tribes.

In Tetuan again, General Berenguer paid a visit of ceremony to the Khalifa, with whom he had a long interview, explaining the victorious march of the Spanish army in the Melilla region and praising the conduct of the Spanish and the native troops. The Khalifa in turn awarded his praises, expressing his firm belief in the continuation of success and that the punishment that the tribes deserved would be complete. While he was in residence at the Alta Comisaria in the Plaza de España for this brief period, the High Commissioner had long conferences over the wires with the War Minister in Madrid. A telegraphic cabinet has been installed in the Alta Comisaria for direct communication with the two commandments general, at Ceuta, Larache and Melilla, and with the War Minister in Madrid.

Rebels Open Fire

As stated, when he had already set out on his return journey to Melilla and was on the point of leaving Ceuta, General Berenguer had news of the hostilities that had been opened by the Gomara tribesmen, to the southeast of Tetuan and along the coast, and at once returned to Tetuan to give instructions as to immediate and future procedure. The disturbed country is chiefly occupied by nine tribes belonging to the great Berber family of the Gomaras, who in spite of their origin speak the Arabic language instead of the Berber, which circumstance is due to the fact that in the old days their ancestors established themselves in Spain, returning to their own country at the time of the Spanish reconquest. Their chief objective on the present occasion was the position of Tigulasa which the Spaniards under Colonel Castro Girona occupied a year ago. Tigulasa is near the mouth of the river of the same name. Another objective was Magan on Mount Imeguen to the south of Targa, about a mile and a half from the coast. It seemed that the ultimate object of this sudden assembly of tribesmen on this occasion and their attack upon a Spanish convoy that was going with supplies from Wad Lau to the advanced positions at Kassera and Kobba, was to repeat it possible, on a small scale, what had been done at the eastern end of the zone in July resulting in the rebels taking Iguerben and Anual and falling before Tizra, and that they hoped by the measures they were adopting to cut off the advanced positions with which Xauen was protected.

Among their leaders they had the brother of Abd el Krim, the rebel chief at the other end of the zone, who had been among all the tribes inciting them to fight and offering great rewards. In the result a rebel army

of about 2000 men had been collected, and they had been put in possession of a few guns which were used for firing at Tigulasa. It did not appear, however, in spite of Abd el Krim Jr., that the tribes had much appetite for this struggle, and there were early signs of weakening and departure, although, while it lasted, the conflict was sharp, the Spanish convoy suffering 33 losses of all kinds.

Relief of Magan

The Moors, however, returned later to the attack, and it then appeared that Raisuli was again having something to do with this business, and that the rebels had machine guns at their disposal. It was sufficiently evident that the rising had been inspired from the eastern end at Melilla, and that the elder Abd el Krim had planned it, hoping most likely by this diversion to draw Spanish troops from the Melilla end and spread the conflict more generally over the zone. General Berenguer had a long conference with General Marzo and the defensive plans were laid. As a matter of fact some such movement as this had not been anticipated, and it caused less anxiety than might otherwise have been the case. It was fortunate that the Alfonso XIII and some small war craft were lying off the coast, and these were brought into action, while aeroplanes also did effective work. The rebels, however, were very determined in their operation against Magan and succeeded in completely surrounding it. The siege lasted for two or three days, and during this period the enemy received reinforcements and were apparently made up of three chief sections, in which the Beni Urrriagel tribes were strongly represented.

Generals Marzo and Castro Girona eventually succeeded in breaking through and relieving Magan, but the success was not achieved without many casualties. All the outlying positions were then provisioned. The rebels have made other attempts at surrounding tactics, and this rising, although there is every appearance that the Spanish forces are dealing with it effectually, is very disconcerting at the present stage of affairs in the Spanish zone. General Berenguer, however, says that the operations at the Melilla end will in no wise be interfered with as the result of what has now happened in the Gomara regions, this being in answer to rumors that the two could not be conducted at once and that Melilla would have to give way for the time being.

IRISH RAILWAY MEN STRIKE

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—As a protest against the reduction of 6s. per week on their wages, about 180 shopmen and storemen on the Cork, Bandon & South Coast Railway have left their work and have put forward a demand for increases in their pay varying from 2s. to 25s. per week. All the other employees have accepted the recent reductions made up to 15s. per week. All goods and passenger services on this line have been stopped, and, unless there is a speedy settlement, the lines from Cork to Macroom and Bandon will also be affected.

RELEASE OF IRISH PRISONERS

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The gradual release of prisoners from the internment camps is causing immense satisfaction, even although the number set free so far is not one-fiftieth of the 5000 men still held in bondage without trial. Interviews with the released men confirm the reports in circulation for months past to the effect that they have been submitted to undue hardships and treatment of a kind now unknown under the prison system of any civilized country.

CHINA CENTER OF POLITICAL GRAVITY

Actual Position of That Country,
Up to the Opening of the
Washington Conference, Was
Made Far From Clear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England—As "The" Conference drew nearer and the paramount importance of its aims and objects became better understood, and it was realized that there was a very practical possibility of some real good accruing to a long-suffering world, the idea behind President Harding's proposal became popular with the peoples as well as with the governments of all the countries concerned. The prospect that a successful series of meetings held out, of some relief from the over-increasing burden of armament, appeared to the overtaxed nations, and the promise of peace— which must infallibly lie behind even decreased armament—threw a welcome beam of hope over the war-worn world.

A significant fact, which may or may not have been based upon the Conference and the prospects of future peace which it has held out, was announced recently when it was stated that the Commonwealth naval estimates show that no further building is contemplated. There are further practical signs of a limitation in armament, for it is stated that the contracts which have recently been given by Great Britain for the construction of four super-dreadnaughts contain a "stop" clause which will enable these contracts to be terminated at any time and payment only made for the work actually done. The clause will be applied "if circumstances justify such a course."

Japanese Opinion Presented

The third sign is the recent statement of Viscount Kano, Japan's representative for the Conference, who indicated what he said was the true attitude of the Japanese people concerning the matter. Disarmament was more warmly welcomed in Japan than in any other country. She had poor natural resources and she had extended her compulsory education scheme by two years. Transportation was not yet sufficient and houses were very scarce. There was no doubt that the national conscience was profoundly stirred, first by the failure of militarism, and by the glorious new enlightened ideas.

Viscount Kano further declared that it was economic ambition that compelled the United States Government to call the Washington Conference in connection with the Pacific question. There was, he said, a great conflict of American and Japanese interests in Mongolia. It was the opinion of the people both in Japan and America

that these questions should be settled by the League of Nations and not by separate powers.

Too Much Not to Be Looked For

The three good factors above referred to were all to the credit of the countries mentioned, but it seemed advisable not to expect too much at first as a result of the Conference; even a small practical result, however, would go a long way to allay international suspicion and to pave the road to much greater results in the future. In this connection it is interesting to remember President Harding's definition of his phrase, "reasonable limitation" of armaments. He said: "I mean something practicable that there is a chance to accomplish, rather than an ideal that there would be no chance to realize. It is necessary to deal with actualities, to do the best possible. Universal disarmament would be beyond the hope of realization; even its desirability at this time might well be questioned."

This sense of the true position and the desire to gain a definite practical result, however small, from the deliberations of the representatives of the nations assembled at Washington, was considered the best augury for the success of the Conference. In America it was evident that the popularity of the Conference was early an accomplished fact. The honor of supplying the venue belongs to the United States and this appealed, as was quite proper, to the national pride of the Americans. It is understood that a most hopeful and optimistic feeling has prevailed in the executive branch of the United States Government, and a keen desire has been manifested among those who wield great authority at the meetings to understand the special problems and special difficulties of other powers; and it is apparent that this wish is shared in full by President Harding.

Britain a Power in East and West

It is realized that the position of the British Empire is peculiar in that she is both a great eastern as well as a great western power, and is, therefore, compelled to look upon the Pacific question with an eye to her many interests which must necessarily be involved in any settlement of this great problem. The situation and anxieties of France are fully comprehended, and it is agreed that her difficulties must satisfactorily be met before she can adequately face the question of disarmament. Japan, too, is regarded with understanding, and it is fully realized that her ambitions on the Asiatic continent cannot be quite overlooked in view of the perils which face her from the economic as well as the national security points of view.

The outstanding difficulty is China. Mr. Pood, who represented China at the conference on economic recovery and world peace, which was held recently in London, said that the issue of the Washington Conference meant war or peace. The center of gravity was the Chinese question. The Chinese themselves were doing all they could, but the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung would be appreciated as evidence of sympathy. The Chinese position has, however,

been far from clear, and it was recently announced that Sun Yat-sen was marching with several divisions to join the army in Kwangsi for a march on Peking. Dr. Sun has himself declared that unless the delegation under the direction of his government participates in the Conference, "none of the decisions of the Conference relating to China" would be recognized as possessing any validity of force. The rapidly awakened interest of the peoples in the Conference, and their anxiety for its success, have gone a long way to insure a triumphal vindication of those responsible for the calling of the international peace meetings.

WOMEN'S STATUS AT CAMBRIDGE IS FURTHER IMPROVED

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

CAMBRIDGE, England—The university has again had the opportunity of deciding whether to grant the full degree to women, or whether they shall content themselves with a merely "titular" or inferior degree. The result of the voting on the question is that titular degrees will be granted to women, who, however, will not obtain admission to the membership of the university. The voting was as follows: Admitting women to membership of university with certain reservations—non-placets (against) 908; placets (for the motion), 694; grace, 2. Granting titular degrees without membership to university—placets (for the motion), 1012; non-placets (against), 370.

It may be recalled that by a majority of 192, 712 for and 504 against, members of the university last December rejected a proposal to allow women full membership of the university. The undergraduates' vote last December, as distinguished from the votes of the members of the university, which decided the question, was very heavily against the admission of women. The figures were: For, 884; against, 2329; majority against, 1445.

Anyone not in university circles might be pardoned for not grasping the meaning of some of the expressions used in discussing this question. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor who sought information prior to the voting was told: "Of course all our friends must vote placet for Grace I. It isn't all we

want or think we should have." "Grace I," it appears, is an appreciable installment of what university women think they have a right to claim. To be sure, it excludes them from membership of the senate or academic parliament.

In other respects, however, it gives membership of the university; and if it had been carried, women students would have known that they were inside the university in the same sense as undergraduates now are. Another important concession would be that women graduates would be eligible for membership of the syndicates and boards of studies, the bodies which advise upon the general trend of study, and two of them (though without votes) would be members of the council of the senate. They could also be appointed as professors, or to other university teaching posts.

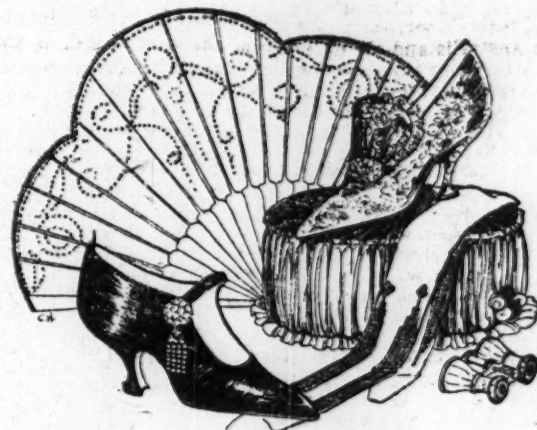
The report of the Royal Universities Commission is almost due, and ardent supporters of the women's cause believe that this fact is influencing some of the more reactionary members of the senate. These gentlemen are wondering whether it would not be wise voluntarily to bring Cambridge into line with modern ideas rather than wait to be compelled to do so.

ENFORCING LIQUOR LAW IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario — A thorough drive for liquor law enforcement is to be the result of recent reorganization of the provincial police. In the division of the province into eight police districts, the southwestern area, comprising the border counties of Essex, Lambton, Elgin and Middlesex and Kent, was allotted to one district under the supervision of an inspector stationed at Windsor. Between 50 and 60 men will be employed under this inspector to run down the "bootlegger" and rum-runner and the international trafficker. The border cities form the seat of the illicit traffic in this province and the spearpoint of the entire campaign will be directed there. It is planned to eliminate bootlegging, which is still prevalent, and to check the smuggling and the more or less open night-running of liquor across the St. Clair and Detroit rivers. Since Essex is the most flagrant example of law-breaking counties, the greatest effort will be directed at this point.

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For Men—First Floor South

Women's felt Juliet slippers, with leather soles and silk pompons, in Oxfords, Burgundy and brown. \$3.25. Women's felt Everett slippers with leather soles and pompons. \$3.

Children's Felt Slippers, \$2.25, \$2.50 Pair

"Puss in Boots" slippers, in red, blue and brown, sizes 5 to 11, \$2.25. Sizes 11½ to 2 \$2.50. "Hylo" slippers and Juliet slippers, leather soles, sizes 5 to 11, \$2.25. Sizes 11½ to 2, \$2.50.

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UNIFORM GAUGE IN AUSTRALIA LIKELY

Commonwealth Royal Commission Recommends a Standard Railway Gauge of 4 Feet 8 1/2 Inches to Facilitate Transport

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The adoption of a uniform gauge of 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. for the main railway lines of Australia is recommended by the Commonwealth Royal Commission, which has just furnished its report to the federal government and Parliament. The estimated cost of the reconstruction, and so forth, is given as between \$18,000,000 and \$20,000,000. If all lines in all the cities, excepting those in Tasmania, were converted to the same uniform gauge the cost would be more than \$27,000,000.

The commission consisted of J. J. Garvan of Sydney, Rustal Blake, English railway expert, and Frederick Melhien Whyte, an American railway expert. Their problem was to reconcile the differing systems of railway gauge in the five mainland states. While all the railway lines in Australia, with trifling exceptions, are owned by the states and Commonwealth, each state has followed its own wishes in the matter of a gauge, although in 1846 Mr. Gladstone, who was then Colonial Secretary in Britain, recommended to New South Wales the 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge now adopted by the Royal Commission. That state at first favored 5 ft. 6 in. as a gauge, but eventually adopted the gauge recommended by Gladstone. Victoria, which had agreed with New South Wales in favor of a gauge of 5 ft. 6 in., determined then to continue her lines at that width, while on the north Queensland adopted a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. South Australia built its main line on the same gauge as Victoria but on many of its other railways it uses the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. In Western Australia the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge was also adopted.

Amazing Diversity

The commission faced the extraordinary diversity shown by the fact that, irrespective of recent railway extensions in Queensland and New South Wales, the latter had 4785 miles of 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge; Victoria and South Australia have a combined mileage of about 5150 of 5 ft. 6 in. gauge; New South Wales again, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia have altogether 10,228 miles of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge. To complicate matters, the Commonwealth Government has the following mileage on the 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge—5 miles in the federal territory, 598 miles in South Australia and 467 miles in Western Australia; it has also on the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, 478 miles in South Australia and 200 miles in the Northern Territory.

The smaller efficiency and slower speed of the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge ruled it out of consideration at an early stage, apart from the fact that New South Wales and Victoria would never consent to reduce their broader gauge to such a small width. The question of also unifying the full 56,000 miles of railways in the Commonwealth has never been seriously considered, as the provision of a uni-

form gauge merely between the states would be a much less costly proposition and would attain the main objects, which include the defense of Australia, the facilitation of commerce and the avoidance of the harassing changes at state borders.

The commission finds that the 5 ft. 6 in. and 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauges are the only ones now in use which are broad enough to fulfill present conditions and requirements. Present knowledge indicated, said the report of the commission, that the wheel load used on some 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. railways in other countries was the maximum for the metal now used in the rail head and wheel trail. The capital cost of the 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge would be much less than that of the 5 ft. 6 in. gauge, and its installation would require less time. Evidently for these reasons the 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge was adopted as the commission's recommendation.

The Chairman's Note

As the commission had not been asked to consider the financial aspect or to give an opinion on the question of the wisdom of unification, it has refrained from making recommendations in either respect. The chairman, Mr. Garvan, added a note, however, that he did not feel that he would be fulfilling his whole duty if he did not raise the question whether the advantages arising from carrying out the work would warrant the expenditure of the large sum involved at the present time, having regard especially to the high cost of borrowing and equally exceptional high cost of all constructional work.

The commission recommended that, in introducing the uniform gauge, a system with the wider 5 ft. 6 in. should be divided into sections and the work on each section and on adjacent sections should be so correlated as to produce the least amount of interference of passengers and goods. One rail should be moved inwardly, and this should be done in long sections at a time, the change being made when the least inconvenience would be caused by discontinuing the goods traffic for a possible 30 days. Similarly, in changing the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, the system should be divided into sections and the purchase of railway sleepers should be so regulated that the longer ones required for the sections to be converted might be promptly received. As conditions permitted, the embankments, cuttings and ballast should be widened and made suitable for the broader gauge.

Three Routes Considered

Three routes are discussed in the report, these routes, running from Western Australia to Queensland, coincide to a large extent. The respective costs of these three routes are given as follows: Route A, \$17,850,000; Route B, \$19,583,000; Route A modified, \$18,579,000. The third route makes some slight deviations from the first, which is the present one running through Melbourne, but the B route proposes, among other things, a new line along the coast of South Australia from Port Augusta to Lochiel; the building of a new bridge in place of the Murray Bridge, and the construction of a new line from Dimboola to Benalla, in Victoria. At West Maitland in New South Wales the route will go northward by the north coast line to Kyogle, thence to the Queensland border at Richmond Gap and along the coast to Brisbane.

In order to show the mileage of the respective routes, the commission fur-

nished the following table showing the existing route and the proposed new routes:

| | Present Route | Route "A" modified | Route "B" |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Fremantle to Perth..... | 12 | 13 | 12 |
| Fremantle to Pt Augusta..... | 1,438 | 1,471 | 1,471 |
| Fremantle to Adelaide..... | 1,638 | 1,662 | 1,661 |
| Fremantle to Melbourne..... | 2,181 | 2,143 | 2,186 |
| Fremantle to Sydney..... | 2,773 | 2,740 | 2,827 |
| Fremantle to Brisbane..... | 3,488 | 3,356 | 3,243 |
| Adelaide to Melbourne..... | 483 | 481 | 484 |
| Melbourne to Sydney..... | 832 | 857 | 873 |
| Adelaide to Sydney..... | 1,075 | 1,078 | 965 |
| Sydney to Brisbane..... | 715 | 616 | 616 |

The commission recommends that a director be placed in charge of the work, with arbitrary powers, so that if there is delay in any one state or unsatisfactory progress he can take over the work and carry it through. The report rejects the third rail and other mechanical projects.

Parliament has not yet had the opportunity of debating the report, nor has the government intimated its intentions regarding the question.

The Monetary Consideration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—No surprise was caused by the recommendation of the Federal Royal Commission that 4 ft. 8 1/2 in., the existing gauge on the main lines in this State, be adopted as the Australian standard. The one question not yet solved is the financial end of the problem. When the premiers of the states meet in Melbourne shortly on the invitation of the Prime Minister, W. M. Hughes, the break-of-gauge problem will be discussed.

While finance will certainly prove a serious obstacle, unless the scheme form part of a vigorous immigration scheme, an expert may be appointed to begin the organization necessary for the eventual unification of gauge. The railway commissioners of the states most affected by the change will probably be asked to plan the construction of future rolling stock with the view to speedy conversion from the 5 ft. 6 in., or the 3 ft. 6 in., as the case may be, to the approved 4 ft. 8 1/2 in. gauge. One expert considers that combined action is not likely until the present estimated cost of \$21,600,000 of providing and equipping a main trunk line around Australia, including the conversion of existing lines, declines to \$15,000,000.

NICARAGUA BUYS ARMS

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua.—The Nicaraguan Government has received a large consignment of arms and munitions from the United States, including rifles and artillery said to be of the latest pattern. The consignment replaces the supplies sold to Panama during the late conflict between that country and Costa Rica. The consignment includes two airplanes.

FRANCE DRAWS ON COLONIES' TIMBER

Destruction of Forest Land in France Has Made It Imperative to Import Vast Supplies for Reconstruction

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Some interesting figures concerning the destruction of timber and forest land in France and the potential resources of the French colonies have just been made public. During the war the future of the forests was badly compromised. The maximum quantity of wood that can be obtained in France is 8,000,000 cubic yards a year. The necessities of the past seven years led to the injudicious use of the national stocks of growing timber.

Even before the war the production of 8,000,000 cubic yards was inferior to the national consumption. It was inferior by 4,000,000 cubic yards. Now on the one hand the production has been decreased and the consumption has been greatly increased. The result is that the deficit is vastly greater, and France must look abroad for the supply of her needs.

Those needs include timber for reconstruction purposes in great quantities. Furniture has not been manufactured to replace old furniture and that which was lost. There are railroads to be remade and wood is required to prop up the galleries of the northern coal mines. There is a great demand for wood to reconstitute the merchant fleet. For the fabrication of paper the requirements have increased.

More Timber to Be Needed

Estimates of the increased requirements are as follows: For building purposes, 2,800,000 cubic yards; for railroads, 60,000 cubic yards; for mines, 10,000 cubic yards; for ships, 54,000 cubic yards; for paper, 592,000 cubic yards—a total of 3,516,000 cubic yards, to which must be added 1,600,000 cubic yards for the reconstruction of the stocks which have been exhausted and 800,000 cubic yards which correspond to the reduction of 10 per cent in the capacity of French production. This makes in all an additional 6,000,000 cubic yards. Added to the pre-war consumption, France should use 18,000,000 cubic yards of timber per annum. Certain calculations by the experts tend to reduce this figure, but at the lowest computation the requirements must remain at least 16,000,000 cubic yards.

Regarding the situation in the most favorable light, France is faced with

an annual deficit of from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic yards of timber. This is between two and three times the deficit of 1913.

How is such a deficit to be made up? Here is a problem to be added to the many economic problems that France has to solve. Doubtless large quantities can be obtained from America and from wooded regions of Europe such as Scandinavia, but it should be noted that more and more is France turning toward the idea of sufficing unto herself in as large a measure as possible. She looks to the unexploited timber riches of her colonies.

All these colonies or practically all are capable of giving France considerable supplies. The forests of Madagascar and of the West African possessions, the forests of the Antilles and of Indo-China, are thick and of excellent quality. Every variety of tree is to be found. But the chief sources of supply are in Equatorial Africa. These sources are abundant and varied. Forests extend from the sea right across the French possessions. From the frontiers of the Cameroons to that of the Belgian Congo there is 600 miles of forest land. The average breadth is reckoned 150 miles. Indeed, something like 150,000 square miles are covered with a compact forest. It is obvious that there is here plenty of material ready for intelligent exploitation. France is certainly turning her attention to this immense wealth of timber.

All Kinds of Wood Available

There are all sorts of woods to be obtained, from the hardest to the softest variety. Every purpose can be served. The Ivory Coast is the nearest of the French forest colonies. It has a superficial area of 70,000 square miles of woodland, and it is easy to make use of the timber since there are railroads existing which penetrate far into the country and rivers which can be used for transport. Of course the perpetual question of labor presents difficulties, as always, for France. But it is to be noted that even before the war the trade had grown immensely. In the year 1919 70,000 tons of timber was exported; in 1915, 45,000 tons. As for the Gaboon, the German market alone consumed 70,000 tons a year before the war and the development of this exploitation can be increased enormously.

In old books of reference it will be discovered that French Guiana is poor and unproductive. But in fact the forests of Guiana are magnificent and for the most part still unexplored. They comprise a few miles from the coast and extend into the interior. They are rich in trees of all kinds. No fewer than 30 varieties have been counted. Some of them are rare woods and some are of the greatest use for common practical purposes.

Indo-China also possesses great forests. The exploitation of the timber,

which is to be found on the slopes of the mountains of Annam and of Tonkin, has hardly yet begun. In the plain the bamboo flourishes. It can be used for almost any purpose and notably in the fabrication of paper. Estimates to the extent of the Cochinchina forest alone put it at 200,000 acres. Apparently there are no available statistics of the extent of the forests in the whole of these Far East possessions, but some idea of their importance may be gathered from that figure alone.

Madagascar's Forests

But the forest land of Madagascar is enormous. It is put at nearly 30,000,000 acres. To enumerate the different kinds of wood would be a lengthy task.

The chief point to be noted, however, is that France is beginning to make an inventory of her forest riches. The problem can be easily solved if it is approached in this fashion. Experts suggest that the first thing to do is to make use of the timber of the Ivory Coast and of Equatorial Africa. Afterward the second reserves can be tapped—the reserves of Madagascar, of Indo-China and of Guiana. There is no difficulty about leaving the French forests to grow to their former strength. France with her colonies should never be without wood for all purposes and the ravages of the war can easily be compensated in these colonial resources. It cannot be insisted upon too much, in the opinion of the writer, that if France has not yet begun the task of developing her colonies as they might be developed, she is at any rate, as never before, thinking and talking of them, reckoning up their potentialities, and preparing grandiose schemes. This is a necessary stage and is certain to be followed at an early date by a more practical application of the lessons she is now learning.

CALIFORNIA CUTS DOWN UNEMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—This State is fast reducing unemployment, according to the report of C. B. Sexton, superintendent of the State Free Employment Bureau, to John P. McLaughlin, state labor commissioner. In this report, just made public, Mr. Sexton shows that 13,354 positions were filled with men hitherto unemployed, through the efforts of the state bureau in the month of October, and in the four months since July 1, 1921, the bureau has found permanent employment for 49,833 persons.

Incidentally, Mr. Sexton's report shows the State's maintenance of a free employment bureau is more than justified through its practical service to both employer and persons employment, and the bureau has passed the experimental stage.

MAINE'S FOREST AREA STILL LARGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine.—In view of an impression that the forests of Maine are fast disappearing, the State librarian, Henry E. Dunnack, issues statistics showing that while a tremendous amount of lumber has been cut the State still has 9,000,000 acres of forest land to 4,500,000 outside.

"The lumber business of Maine," said Mr. Dunnack, "has been from the earliest times, and is now, one of its most important industries. For illustration, the average yearly cut on the Penobscot alone was more than 150,000,000 feet board measure, or 7,500,000,000 board feet during the 50 years that closed the nineteenth century. It may be safely estimated that the cut in the entire State for the same period was 25,000,000,000 feet. These are enormous figures that stagger fancy—but they are facts.

"Lumbering was begun at an early period in Maine, and has continued to be a leading industry. Owing to the growing scarcity of the tall pine, originally the most important timber cut, spruce has now taken the leading place. Maine's wealth of hardwoods, about 12,000,000,000 feet, already receiving attention, is destined to be much appreciated. Birch is in great demand for spool wood, both for local manufacture and for shipment to Scotland, while beech is called for to be converted into orange shooks for Florida and the Mediterranean ports. General wood-working plants have been built in many parts of the State, especially at points accessible to the raw material."



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II.—Gate-leg tables, at \$9.75
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III.—Sewing cabinets, \$22
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Other sewing cabinets, \$10, \$44

IV.—Drop-leaf service carts, \$50
Of solid mahogany in beautiful brown finish, or in solid walnut; in the Louis XIV. period design sketched; round drop-leaves; separate glass serving tray; heavy artillery wheels.
Other service carts, \$19.75 to \$209.

V.—Spinet desks, \$125
52-inch desks; massive, solidly built in combination mahogany; large, octagonal legs; piano hinged top; extra large pull-out writing bed; drawers beneath; compartments and side pockets for supplies; illustrated above. Other spinet desks, \$9.50 to \$286.

VI.—Telephone sets, \$44
Italian period design; sturdily-built table with closed-in directory shelf, and chair, in solid mahogany, and finished deep brown, or in solid walnut; see the sketch; two pieces for \$44. Other telephone sets, \$45 and up.

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PRESIDENT URGES INDUSTRIAL COURT

In First Annual Message to Congress, Mr. Harding Advises Arbitration in All Disputes Between Labor and Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—With the struggles of the government to cope with the recent railroad strike fresh in the public thought, President Harding, in delivering his first annual address to Congress yesterday, stressed the necessity for the establishment of a system of industrial courts for the consideration and determination of all disputes between Capital and Labor which menace the public welfare. That it will open up a wide avenue of discussion in and out of Congress is evident as the full purport of the President's plan for dealing with the disputes between Capital and Labor is driven home.

President Harding prefaced his recommendation with the declaration of his belief that the "right of Labor to negotiate, to deal with and solve its particular problems in an organized way, through its chosen agents, is just as essential as is the right of Capital to organize, to maintain corporations, to limit the liabilities of stockholders."

In outlining his proposal to submit the differences between Capital and Labor to "judicial or quasi-judicial tribunals," apparently following the general idea embodied in the Kansas Industrial Court, President Harding drew a comparison of the functioning of such bodies with the present Conference assembled in Washington.

"Just as we are earnestly seeking for procedure whereby to adjust and settle political differences between nations without resort to war, so we may well look about for means to settle the differences between organized Capital and organized Labor without resort to those forms of warfare which we recognize under the name of strikes, lockouts, boycotts, and the like," the President declared.

"As we have great bodies of law carefully regulating the organization and operations of industrial and financial corporations, as we have treaties and compacts among nations which look to the settlement of differences without the necessity of conflict in arms, so we might well have plans of conference, of common counsel, of mediation, arbitration and judicial determination in controversies between Labor and Capital."

The President's Message

Text of President Harding's Address to Houses of Congress

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The text of President Harding's annual message to Congress delivered yesterday, follows:

Mr. Speaker and members of the Congress: It is a very gratifying privilege to come to the Congress with the Republic at peace with all the nations of the world. More, it is equally gratifying to report that our country is not only free from every impending menace of war, but there are growing assurances of the permanency of the peace which we so deeply cherish.

For approximately 10 years we have dwelt amid menaces of war or as participants in war's actualities, and the inevitable aftermath, with its disorders of government, which adequately cannot be appraised except by those who are in immediate contact and know the responsibilities. Our tasks would be less difficult if we had only ourselves to consider, but so much of the world was involved, the disorders of conditions are so well-nigh universal, even among nations not engaged in actual warfare, that no permanent readjustments can be effected without consideration of our inescapable relationship to world affairs in finance and trade. Indeed, we should be unworthy of our best traditions if we were unmindful of social, moral, and political conditions which are not of direct concern to us, but which do appeal to the human sympathies and the very becoming interest of a people blessed with our national good fortune.

Government Cooperation Urged

It is not my purpose to bring to you a program of world restoration. In the main such a program must be worked out by the nations most directly concerned. They must themselves turn to the heroic remedies for the menacing conditions under which they are struggling, then we can help, and we mean to help. We shall do so unselfishly because there is compensation in the consciousness of assisting, selflessly because the commerce and international exchanges in trade, which marked our high tide of fortunate advancement, are possible only when the nations of all continents are restored to stable order and normal relationship.

In the main the contribution of this Republic to restored normalcy in the world must come through the initiative of the executive branch of government, but the best of intentions and most carefully considered purposes would fall utterly if the sanction and the cooperation of Congress were not cheerfully accorded.

I am very sure we shall have no conflict of opinion about constitutional duties or authority. During the anxieties of war, when necessity seemed compelling, there were excessive grants of authority and an extraordinary concentration of powers in the Chief Executive. The repeal of wartime legislation and the automatic expirations which attend the peace proclamations have put an end to these emergency excesses, but I have the wish to go further than that. I want to join you in restoring, in the

most cordial way, the spirit of coordination and cooperation, and that mutual confidence and respect which is necessary in representative popular government.

Encroachment upon the functions of Congress or attempted dictation of its policy are not to be thought of, much less attempted, but there is an insistent call for harmony of purpose and concord of action to speed the solution of the difficult problems confronting both the legislative and executive branches of the government.

Party System Defended

It is worth while to make allusion here to the character of our government, mindful as one must be that an address to you is no less a message to all our people, for whom you speak most intimately. Ours is a popular government through political parties. We divide along political lines, and I would ever have it so. I do not mean that partisan preferences should hinder any public servant in the performance of a conscientious and patriotic official duty. We saw partisan lines utterly obliterated when war imperiled, and our faith in the Republic was riveted anew. We ought not and these partisan lines obstructing the expeditious solution of the urgent problems of peace.

Granting that we are fundamentally a representative popular government, with political parties the governing personal following, I believe the political party in power should assume responsibility, determine upon policies in the conference which supplements conventions and election campaigns, and then strive for achievement through adherence to the accepted policy. There is vastly greater security, immensely more of the national viewpoint, much larger and prompter accomplishment where our divisions are along party lines, in the broad and loftier sense, than to divide geographically, or according to pursuits, or personal following. For a century and a third, parties have been charged with responsibility and held to strict accounting. When they fail, they are relieved of authority; and the system has brought you to a national eminence no less than a world example. Necessary legislation is a matter of compromise. The full ideal is seldom attained. In that meeting of minds necessary to insure results, there must and will be accommodations and compromises, but in the execution of the supreme responsibility to national interest must not be ignored. The shield to the high-minded public servant who adheres to party policy is manifest, but the high purpose is the good of the Republic as a whole.

Budget Reform Praised

It would be ungracious to withhold acknowledgment of the really large volume and excellent quality of work accomplished by the extraordinary session of Congress which so recently adjourned. I am not unmindful of the very difficult tasks with which you were called to deal, and no one can ignore the insistent conditions which, during recent years, have called for the continued and almost exclusive attention of your membership to public work. It would suggest insincerity if I expressed complete accord with every expression recorded in your roll calls, but we are all agreed about the difficulties and the inevitable divergence of opinion in seeking the solution of our problems. The reconstruction and readjustment of the burdens of taxation. Later on, when other problems are solved, I shall make some recommendations about renewed consideration of our tax program, but for the immediate time before us we must be content with the billion-dollar reduction in the tax draft upon the people, and diminished irritations, banished uncertainty and improved methods of collection. By your sustenance of the rigid economies already inaugurated, the budget of the extraordinary session of Congress has added efficiencies in administration. I believe further reductions may be enacted and hindering burdens abolished.

In these urgent economies we shall be immensely assisted by the budget system for which you made provision in the extraordinary session. The first budget is before you. Its preparation is a signal achievement, and the perfection of the system, a thing impossible in the few months available for its initial trial, will mark its enactment as the beginning of the greatest reformation in governmental practices since the beginning of the Republic.

Funding Powers Asked

There is pending a grant of authority to the administrative branch of the government for the funding and settlement of our vast foreign loans growing out of our grant of war credits. With the hands of the executive branch held impotent to deal with these debts, we are hindering urgent readjustments among our debtors and accomplishing nothing for ourselves. I think it is fair for the Congress to assume that the executive branch of the government would adopt no major policy in dealing with these matters which would conflict with the purpose of Congress in authorizing the loans, certainly not without asking congressional approval. But there are minor problems incident to prudent loan transactions and the safeguarding of our interests which cannot even be attempted without this authorization. It will be helpful to ourselves and it will improve conditions among our debtors if funding and the settlement of defaulted interest may be negotiated.

The previous Congress, deeply concerned in behalf of our merchant marine, in 1920 enacted the existing shipping law, designed for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine. Among other things provided to encourage our shipping on the world's seas, the Executive was directed to give notice of the termination of all existing commercial treaties in order to admit of reduced duties on imports carried in American bottoms. During the life of the act no executive has complied with this order of the Congress. When the present Administration came into responsibility it began an early inquiry

into the failure to execute the expressed purpose of the Jones Act. Only one conclusion has been possible. Frankly, members of the House and Senate, eager as I am to join you in the making of an American merchant marine commensurate with our commerce, the denouncement of our commercial treaties would involve us in a chaos of trade relationships and add indescribably to the confusion of the already disordered commercial world. Our power to do so is not disputed, but power and ships, without comity of relationship will not give us the expanded trade which is inseparably linked with a great merchant marine. Moreover, the applied reduction of duty, for which the treaty denouncements were necessary, encouraged only the carrying of dutiable imports to our shores, while the tonnage which unfurls the flag on the seas is both free and dutiable, and the cargoes which make a nation eminent in trade are outgoing, rather than incoming.

It is not my thought to lay the problem in detail before you today. It is desired only to say to you that the executive branch of the government, uninfluenced by the protest of any nation, for none has been made, is well convinced that your proposal, highly intended and heartily supported here, is so fraught with difficulties and so marked by tendencies to discourage trade expansion that I invite your tolerance of non-compliance for a very few weeks until a plan may be presented which contemplates no greater draft upon the public treasury and which though yet too crude to offer it today, gives such promise of expanding our merchant marine that it will argue its own approval. It is enough to say today that we are so possessed of ships, and the American intention to establish a merchant marine is so unalterable, that a plan of reimbursement, at no other cost than is contemplated in the existing act, will appeal to the pride and encourage the hope of all the American people.

Tariff Enactment Urged

There is before you the completion of the enactment of what has been termed a "permanent" tariff law, the word "permanent" being used to distinguish it from the emergency act which the Congress expedited early in the extraordinary session and which is the law today. I cannot too strongly urge the early completion of this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our industry at home; it is essential to make more definite our trade relations abroad. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries, which contribute so notably to the very life-blood of our nation.

There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preserving the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity.

Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions, that peoples are struggling for industrial rehabilitation, and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and at the same time do the just thing in aiding world reconstruction and readjustment. We do not seek a selfish aloofness, and we would not profit by it, were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell, and the permanency of trade lies in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuit of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless we produce at home. Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce and finance, linked as they are in the present world condition, it is not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others. With all our heart I wish restoration to the peoples blighted by the awful world war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment and high standards of wage at home, and point the way to balanced budgets, rigid economies and resolute, efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

Tariff Commission's Powers

Everything relating to trade, among ourselves and among nations, has been expanded, excessive, inflated, abnormal, and there is a madness in finance which no American policy alone can cure. We are a creditor nation, not by normal processes, but made so by war. It is not an unworthy selfishness to seek to save ourselves, when the processes of that salvation are not only not denied to others, but commended to them. We seek to undermine for others no industry by which they subsist; we are obliged to permit the undermining of none of our own which make for employment and maintained activities.

Every contemplation, it little matters in which direction one turns, magnifies the difficulty of tariff legislation, but the necessity of the revision is magnified with it. Doubtless we are justified in seeking a more flexible policy than we have provided heretofore. I hope a way will be found to make for flexibility and elasticity, so that rates may be adjusted to meet unusual and changing conditions, which cannot be accurately anticipated. There are problems incident to unfair practices, and to exchanges which madness in money have made almost unsolvable. I know of no manner in which to effect this flexibility other than the extension of the powers of the Tariff Commission, so that it can adapt itself to a scientific and wholly just administration of the law. I am not unmindful of the constitutional difficulties. These can be met by giving authority to the chief executive, who could proclaim additional duties to meet conditions which the Congress may designate.

At this point I must disavow any desire to enlarge the executive's powers or add to the responsibilities of the office. They are already too large. If there were any other plan I would

prefer it. The grant of authority to proclaim would necessarily bring the Tariff Commission into new and enlarged activities, because no executive could discharge such a duty except on the information acquired and recommendations made by this commission. But the plan is feasible, and the proper functioning of the board would give us a better administration of a defined policy than ever can be made possible by tariff duties prescribed without flexibility.

American Valuation Plan

There is a manifest difference of opinion about the merits of American valuation. Many nations have adopted delivery valuation as the basis for collecting duties; that is, they take the cost of the imports delivered at the port of entry as the basis for levying duty. It is no radical departure, in view of varying conditions and the disordered state of money values, to provide for American valuation, but there cannot be ignored the danger of such a valuation, brought to the level of our own production costs, making our tariff prohibitive. It might do so in many instances where imports ought to be encouraged. I believe Congress ought to well consider the desirability of the only promising alternative, namely, a provision authorizing proclaimed American valuation, under prescribed conditions, on any given list of articles imported.

In this proposed flexibility, authorizing increases to meet conditions so likely to change, there should also be provision for decreases. A rate may be just today, and entirely out of proportion six months from today. If our tariffs are to be made equitable, and not necessarily burden our imports and hinder our trade abroad, frequent readjustment will be necessary for years to come. Knowing the impossibility of modification by act of Congress for any one, or a score of lines without involving a long array of schedules, I think we shall give us schedules toward stability. If there is recognition of the Tariff Commission's fitness to recommend urgent changes by proclamation.

I am sure about public opinion favoring the early determination of our tariff policy. There have been reassuring signs of a business revival from the deep slump which all the world has been experiencing. Our unemployment, which gave us deep concern only a few weeks ago, has grown encouragingly less, and new assurances of renewed confidence will attend this necessary legislation. It is needed to stabilize our industry at home; it is essential to make more definite our trade relations abroad. More, it is vital to the preservation of many of our own industries, which contribute so notably to the very life-blood of our nation.

There is now, and there always will be, a storm of conflicting opinion about any tariff revision. We cannot go far wrong when we base our tariffs on the policy of preserving the productive activities which enhance employment and add to our national prosperity. Again comes the reminder that we must not be unmindful of world conditions, that peoples are struggling for industrial rehabilitation, and that we cannot dwell in industrial and commercial exclusion and at the same time do the just thing in aiding world reconstruction and readjustment. We do not seek a selfish aloofness, and we would not profit by it, were it possible. We recognize the necessity of buying wherever we sell, and the permanency of trade lies in its acceptable exchanges. In our pursuit of markets we must give as well as receive. We cannot sell to others who do not produce, nor can we buy unless we produce at home. Sensible of every obligation of humanity, commerce and finance, linked as they are in the present world condition, it is not to be argued that we need destroy ourselves to be helpful to others. With all our heart I wish restoration to the peoples blighted by the awful world war, but the process of restoration does not lie in our acceptance of like conditions. It were better to remain on firm ground, strive for ample employment and high standards of wage at home, and point the way to balanced budgets, rigid economies and resolute, efficient work as the necessary remedies to cure disaster.

Relief for Farmer

Something more than tariff protection is required by American agriculture. To the farmer has come the earlier and the heavier burdens of readjustment. There is actual depression in our agricultural industry, while agricultural prosperity is absolutely essential to the general prosperity of the country. Congress has sought very earnestly to provide relief, but has promptly given such temporary relief as has been possible but the call is insistent for the permanent solution. It is inevitable that large crops lower the prices and short crops advance them. No legislation can cure that fundamental law. But there must be some economic solution for the excessive variation in returns for agricultural production.

It is rather shocking to be told and to have the statement strongly supported, that 9,000,000 bales of cotton, raised on American plantations in a given year, would actually be worth more to the producers than 13,000,000 bales would have been. Equally shocking is the statement that 700,000,000 bushels of wheat raised by American farmers would bring them more money than 1,000,000,000 bushels. Yet these are not exaggerated statements. In a world where there are tens of millions who need food and clothing which they cannot get, such a condition is sure to indict the social system which makes it possible.

In the main the remedy lies in distribution and marketing. Every proper encouragement should be given to the cooperative marketing programs. These have proven very helpful to the cooperating communities in Europe. In Russia the cooperative community has become the recognized bulwark of law and order, and saved individualism from engulfment in social paralysis. Ultimately they will be accredited with the salvation of the Russian state.

There is the appeal for this experiment. Why not try it? No one challenges the right of the farmer to a larger share of the consumer's pay for his product, no one can dispute that we cannot live without the farmer. He is justified in rebelling against the transportation cost. Given a fair return for his labor, he will have less occasion to appeal for financial aid; and given assurances that his labors shall not be in vain, we reassure all the people of a production sufficient to meet our national requirement and guard against disaster.

The base of the pyramid of civilization which rests upon the soil is shrinking through the drift of population from farm to city. For a generation we have been expressing more or less concern about this tendency. Economists have warned and states-

men have deplored. We thought for a time that modern conveniences and the more intimate contact, would halt the movement but it has gone steadily on. Perhaps only grim necessity will correct it, but we ought to find a less drastic remedy.

The existing scheme of adjusting freight rates has been favoring the basing points, until industries are attracted to some centers and repelled from others. A great volume of uneconomic and wasteful transportation has attended, and the cost increased accordingly. The grain milling and meat packing industries afford ample illustration, and the attending concentration is readily apparent. The means in concentration are not limited to the retarding influences on agriculture. Manifestly the conditions and terms of railway transportation ought not to be permitted to increase this undesirable tendency. We have a just pride in our great cities, but we shall find a greater pride in the nation, which has a larger distribution of its population into the country where comparatively self-sufficient smaller communities may blend agricultural and manufacturing interests in harmonious helpfulness and advanced good conditions. Such a movement contemplates no destruction of things wrought, on investments made, or wealth involved. It only looks to a general policy of transportation of distributed industry and of highway construction, to encourage the spread of our population and restore the proper balance between city and country. The problem may well have your earnest attention.

It has been, perhaps, the proudest claim of our American civilization that in dealing with human relationships it has constantly moved toward such justice in distributing the product of human energy that it has improved continuously the economic status of the mass of the people. Ours has been a highly productive social organization. On the way up from the elemental stages of society we have eliminated slavery and serfdom and are now far on the way to the elimination of poverty.

Labor's Right to Organize

Through the eradication of illiteracy and the diffusion of education, mankind has reached a stage where we may fairly say that in the United States equality of opportunity has been attained, though all are not prepared to embrace it. There is, indeed, a too great divergence between the economic conditions of the most and the least favored classes in the community. But even that divergence has now come to the point where we bracket the very poor and the very rich together as the least fortunate classes. Our efforts may well be directed to improving the status of both.

While this set of problems is commonly comprehended under the general phrase, "Capital and Labor," it is really far broader. It is a question of social and economic organization. Labor has become a large contributor, through its savings, to the stock of capital; while the people who own the largest individual aggregates of capital are themselves often hard and earnest laborers. Very often it is extremely difficult to draw the line of demarcation between the two groups; to determine whether a particular individual is entitled to be set down as laborer or as capitalist. In a very large proportion of cases he is both, and when he is both he is the most useful citizen.

The right of Labor to organize is just as fundamental and necessary as is the right of Capital to organize. The right of Labor to negotiate, to deal with and solve its particular problems in an organized way, through its chosen agents, is just as essential as is the right of Capital to organize, to maintain corporations, to limit the liabilities of stockholders. Indeed, we have come to recognize that the limited liability of the citizen as a member of a Labor organization closely parallels the limitation of liability of the citizen as a stockholder in a corporation for profit. Along this line of reasoning we shall make the greatest progress toward solution of our problem of Capital and Labor.

"Forms of Warfare"

In the case of the corporation which enjoys the privilege of limited liability of stockholders, particularly when engaged in the public service, it is recognized that the outside public has a large concern which must be protected; and so we provide regulations, restrictions and in some cases detailed supervision. Likewise in the case of Labor organizations, we might well apply similar and equally well-defined principles of regulation and supervision in order to conserve the public's interests as affected by their operations.

Just as it is not desirable that a corporation shall be allowed to impose undue exactions upon the public, so it is not desirable that a Labor organization shall be permitted to exact unfair terms of employment or subject the public to actual distresses in order to enforce its terms. Finally, just as we are earnestly seeking for procedures whereby to adjust and settle political differences between nations without resort to war, so we may well look about for means to settle the differences between organized Capital and organized Labor without resort to those forms of warfare which we recognize under the name of strikes, lockouts, boycotts, and the like.

As we have great bodies of law carefully regulating the organization and operations of industrial and financial corporations, as we have treaties and compacts among nations, which look to the settlement of differences without the necessity of conflict in arms, so we might well have plans of conference, of common counsel, of mediation, arbitration and judicial determination in controversies between Labor and Capital. To accomplish this would involve the necessity of developing a thoroughgoing code of practice in dealing with such affairs. It might be well to frankly set forth the

superior interest of the community as a whole to either the Labor group or the Capital group. With rights, privileges or immunities, and modes of organization thus carefully defined, it should be possible to set up judicial or quasi-judicial tribunals for the consideration and determination of all disputes which menace the public welfare.

Industrial Conciliation

In an industrial society such as ours, the strike, the lockout and the boycott are as much out of place and as disastrous in their results as is war or armed revolution in the domain of politics. The same disposition to reasonableness, to conciliation, to recognition of the other side's point of view, the same provision of fair and recognized tribunals and processes, ought to make it possible to solve the one set of questions as easily as the other. I believe the solution is possible.

The consideration of such a policy would necessitate the exercise of care and deliberation in the construction of a code and a charter of elemental rights, dealing with the relations of employer and employee. This foundation in the law, dealing with the modern conditions of social and economic life, would hasten the building of the temple of peace in industry, which a rejoicing nation would acclaim.

After each war until the last, the government has been enabled to give homes to its returned soldiers and a large part of our settlement and development has attended this generous provision of land for the nation's defenders.

Undeveloped Land

There is yet unreserved approximately 200,000,000 acres in the public domain, 20,000,000 acres of which are known to be susceptible of reclamation and made fit for homes by provision for irrigation. The government has been assisting in the development of its remaining lands, until the estimated increase in land values in the irrigated sections is fully \$500,000,000, and the crops of 1920 alone on these lands are estimated to exceed \$100,000,000. Under the law authorizing these expenditures for development the advances are to be returned and it would be good business for the government to provide for the reclamation of the remaining 20,000,000 acres, in addition to expediting the completion of projects long under way.

Under what is known as the coal and gas lease law, applicable also to deposits of phosphates and other minerals on the public domain, leases are now being made on the royalty basis and are producing large revenues to the government. Under this legislation, 10 per centum of all royalties is to be paid directly to the federal treasury and of the remainder 50 per centum is to be used for reclamation of arid lands by irrigation and 40 per centum is to be paid to the states, in which the operations are located, to be used by them for school and road purposes.

These resources are so vast and the development is affording so reliable a basis of estimate, that the Interior Department expressed the belief that ultimately the present law will add in royalties and payments to the treasury of the federal government and the states containing these public lands a total of \$12,000,000,000. This means, of course, an added wealth of many times that sum. These prospects seem to afford every justification of government advances in reclamation and irrigation.

Reclamation Aid Commended

Contemplating the inevitable and desirable increase of population, there is another phase of reclamation fully worthy of consideration. There are 79,000,000 acres of swamp and cutover lands which may be reclaimed and made as valuable as any farm lands we possess. These acres are largely located in southern states, and the greater proportion is owned by the states or by private citizens. Congress has a report of the survey of lands for reclamation, and the feasibility is established. Gladly commend federal aid, by way of advances, where state and private participation is assured.

Home making is one of the greater benefits which government can bestow. Measures are pending embodying this sound policy to which we may well adhere. It is easily possible to make available permanent homes which will provide, in turn, for prosperous American families without injurious competition with established agriculture or imposition on wealth already acquired.

While we are thinking of promoting the fortunes of our own people I am sure there is room in the sympathetic thought of America for fellow human beings who are suffering and dying of starvation in Russia. A severe drought in the valley of the Volga has plunged 15,000,000 people into grievous famine. Our voluntary agencies are exerting themselves to the utmost to save the lives of children in this area, but it is now evident that unless relief is afforded the loss of life will extend into many millions. America cannot be deaf to such a call as that.

Russian Appropriation Urged

We do not recognize the Government of Russia, nor tolerate the propaganda which emanates therefrom, but we do not forget the traditions of Russian friendship. We may put aside our consideration of all international politics and fundamental differences in government. The big thing is the call of the suffering and dying. Unreservedly I recommend the appropriation necessary to supply the American Relief Administration with 10,000,000 bushels of corn and 1,000,000 bushels of seed grains, not alone to halt the wave of death through starvation, but to enable spring planting in areas where the seed grains have been exhausted temporarily to stem starvation.

The American Relief Administration is directed in Russia by former officers of our own armies, and has fully demonstrated its ability to transport and distribute relief through appropriate hands without hindrance or loss.

The time has come to add the government's support to the wonderful relief already wrought out of the generosity of the American private purse.

I am not unaware that we have suffering and privation at home. When it exceeds the capacity for relief within the states concerned, it will have federal consideration. It seems to me we should be indifferent to our own heart promptings, and out of accord with the spirit which acclaims the Christmastide, if we do not give out of our national abundance to lighten the burden of woe upon a people blameless and helpless in famine's peril.

There are a full score of topics concerning which it would be becoming to address you and on which I hope to make report at a later time. I have alluded to the things requiring your earlier attention. However, I cannot end this limited address without a suggested amendment to the organic law.

Tax-Exempt Bonds Opposed

Many of us belong to that school of thought which is hesitant about altering the fundamental law. I think our tax problems, the tendency of wealth to seek non-taxable investment and the menacing increase of public debt, federal, state and municipal—all justify a proposal to change the Constitution so as to end the issue of non-taxable bonds. No action can change the status of the many billions outstanding, but we can guard against future encouragement of capital's paralysis, while a halt in the growth of public indebtedness would be beneficial throughout our whole land.

Such a change in the Constitution must be very thoroughly considered before submission. There ought to be known what influence it will have on the inevitable refunding of our vast national debt, how it will operate on the necessary refunding of state and municipal debt, how the advantages of nation over state and municipal or the contrary, may be avoided. Clearly the states would not ratify to their own apparent disadvantage. I suggest the consideration because the drift of wealth into non-taxable securities is hindering the flow of large capital to our industries, manufacturing, agricultural and carrying, until we are discouraging the very activities which make our wealth.

Agreeable to your expressed desire and in complete accord with the purposes of the executive branch of the government, there is in Washington, as you happily know, an international conference now most earnestly at work on plans for the limitation of armament, a naval holiday, and the just settlement of problems which might develop into causes of international disagreement. It is easy to believe a world hope is centered on this capital city. A most gratifying world accomplishment is not improbable.

President's Plan Opposed

Mr. Gompers Takes Issue With Plan for Industrial Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Harding had scarcely made his recommendation to Congress for the establishment of a Labor court with powers to pass on wages and working conditions, when Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement in which he took direct issue with the Harding proposal as an unwarranted invasion of the rights of Labor.

The President's proposals, the veteran leader of the American Federation of Labor declared, would reverse the hands of the clock of progress and bring Labor back to the conditions holding four centuries ago "when the Court of Quarter Sessions determined the wages of the workers and prohibited them from asking for more or employers from paying more than the court's decision and to condemn men to compulsory servitude and slavery if they resented in any way the decisions of those courts."

Mr. Gompers said that while the message was in most respects "an admirable document," the President failed in his understanding of the relations between workers and employers.

The exactions of corporations were for private profit; the demand of the workers for higher wages and better conditions was an aspiration for better things. Mr. Gompers declared, and he asked who would attempt to curb the aspirations of the great mass of the people.

"It is quite evident that the President has in mind the establishment of a court or courts to determine the conditions and wages of the working people, and evidently with the aim that these courts can and will prevent strikes and lockouts," Mr. Gompers said. The experiment, he said, had failed in Australasian countries. "In the State of Kansas, where just such a court has been in existence for the past two years, there are today more strikes and a larger number of men on strike than at any time in the history of Kansas," Mr. Gompers declared.

"The analogy which the President makes as between the international affairs and industrial disputes is far-fetched and unwarranted by facts. It is not true that the President and the Senate have stood unalterably against the Covenant of the League of Nations, and for what reason? Because he and those who have joined him in his view regard the Covenant as a legalistic machine to enforce and compel obedience of any recalcitrant nation; while his proposal as presented by Secretary Hughes to the International Conference on the Limitation of Armament is an offer of voluntary agreement. And it is the voluntary agreement, the collective bargaining, the organization of the workers and the organization of employers, to reach voluntary agreements so that strikes, lockouts and boycotts may be avoided which must solve our industrial disputes."

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD GIVEN
THREE POSITIONS

Princeton, Pennsylvania State and Annapolis Are Awarded Two Places Each on All-Eastern Football Eleven for 1921

ALL-EASTERN FOOTBALL ELEVEN FOR 1921

| Position | Player | College |
|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Left end | A. B. Snively Jr. '23 | Princeton |
| Left tackle | J. S. Keck '22 | Princeton |
| Left guard | R. B. Baer '22 | Pennsylvania State |
| Center | E. E. Larson '22 | Annapolis |
| Right guard | J. F. Brown '22 | Harvard |
| Right tackle | C. W. King '22 | Annapolis |
| Right end | L. P. Jordan '23 | Pittsburgh |
| Quarterback | C. C. Buell '23 | Harvard |
| Left halfback | Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22 | Yale |
| Right halfback | W. G. Killinger '22 | Pennsylvania State |
| Fullback | George Owen Jr. '23 | Harvard |

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The football season of 1921, so far as the eastern part of the United States is concerned, developed a number of individual players who are sure to go down in football history as worthy of being ranked among the leaders in this most popular of fall outdoor college sports. While it did not perhaps develop a player worthy of ranking with such famous men as James Thorpe of the Carlisle Indian School, Frank Hinkley of Yale University, or E. W. Mahan of Harvard University, it certainly developed one of two who are always going to be rated very high in years to come.

A feature of the 1921 season, so far as individual stars is concerned, was the fact that the backfield undoubtedly furnished more players of high ability than did the line positions. In fact it would be a very easy matter to name four backfields, any one of which would be ranked as among the best, while it would indeed be a difficult proposition to name two forward lines which would be considered as of real all-eastern class when compared with all-eastern forward lines of previous years.

Take the quarterback position for instance. This is surely one of the most important, if not the very most important, position on the team as the player not only has his own work to perform, but he has to take charge of the directing of all his team mates on the attack. The individual playing of this man is of less importance than his generalship in directing his team. A powerful team may lose much of its effectiveness through being poorly handled, while a less powerful team may rise to great heights through the brilliant directive genius of its quarterback. Any other player on the team with, of course, the exception of the captain, needs only to look out for his own individual assignment; but the quarterback must, as noted above, not only look after his own work, but must also give the signals which will tell his mates just what to do.

For this position there have been at least four players in the east this fall who have shown great playing at one time or another. C. C. Buell '23 of Harvard, W. G. Killinger '22 of Pennsylvania State College, D. B. Lourie '23 of Princeton University, and C. M. O'Hearn '24 of Yale, are the four stars. Of these four Buell undoubtedly showed the greatest generalship. His selection of plays always seemed to meet the needs of the occasion and his work in the Pennsylvania State and Yale games ranks him as one of the best field generals the game has had in many years. Killinger of Pennsylvania State was probably the best individual player of all the quarterbacks when it came to carrying the ball; but he did not show the generalship of Buell. Lourie of Princeton did not come up to either of the first two although he combined the qualifications of both to a lesser extent. O'Hearn was in the same class with Lourie. At times he showed wonderful individual football, while at others he fell down, this being noticeable in the Harvard-Yale game. As the chief duty of a quarterback is successfully to direct his team, Buell is given first choice and yet there is not a college in the country except Harvard but would be quite contented to have any one of the other three running its team.

For the halfback positions there are again several claimants for the two positions, but Capt. M. P. Aldrich '22 of Yale and W. G. Killinger of Pennsylvania State look the best. Aldrich will go down in football history not only as one of the greatest of Yale halfbacks, but as one of her greatest football captains. A true sportsman at all times, inspiring his team mates to their very best work through his own personal efforts, he proved to be the best player on the Yale eleven and he is not only selected for this all-eastern team as left halfback, but is also selected as its captain. The other position is given to Killinger because, while he played as quarterback on the Pennsylvania State team, he was one of the best open-field ground gainers or off-tackle runners that the east produced this fall and would make an ideal running mate for Aldrich. Other splendid halfbacks who were very little below these two were: E. L. Kaw '23 of Cornell University; T. J. Davies, University of Pittsburgh; S. G. Barchet '24 of the United States Naval Academy; W. E. French '23 of the United States Military Academy; M. H. Garrity '22 of Princeton; R. E. Jordan '23 of Yale and Willard Anderson '23 of Syracuse University.

There is really only one choice for fullback and that is George Owen Jr.,

the average. There are a number of players who would make good substitutes for this position, among them being Capt. S. J. Connor '23 of New Hampshire College, a player who would undoubtedly have ranked higher had he been on a bigger col-



C. C. Buell '23, Harvard varsity quarterback

lege team; Capt. J. L. Robertson '22, of the Dartmouth College team; W. N. Mallory '24 of Yale, a very fine defensive back; and E. A. Cruise '23 of Annapolis.

A backfield made up of Buell, Aldrich, Killinger and Owen, would be able to use any means known to football in staging an attack. It would also be of great defensive strength. There is no department of play in which it would be deficient and, if given a forward line of equal strength, it would run up some heavy scores against the best opponent that could be produced.

The seven line positions can be filled with splendid players, but when it comes to a question of substitutes the material appears somewhat lacking. For the two end positions there are: A. B. Snively Jr. '23 of Princeton and L. P. Jordan '23 of Pittsburgh. Snively was not only one of the strongest of defensive players, but he was fast down the field under punts. In addition he could throw a forward pass a long distance with much speed and accuracy and was very adept at catching one himself. These are two important duties of the present-day end. Jordan was very strong on the defensive, good at the forward pass and in covering punts, although not quite as spectacular as Snively. Jordan's work in the game against Pennsylvania State was remarkably fine and he handled Killinger better than any other end that the latter faced during the season. For substitute ends J. C. Sturm '22 of Yale, must be ranked very high. C. C. Macomber '22 of Harvard was another fine end, especially at catching forward passes. Two tackles have, during the past fall, the same as in 1920, stood out most prominently and are again given these positions. They are C. W. King '22 of Annapolis and J. S. Keck '22 of Princeton. It would be hard indeed to get two better players for these positions and yet the good tackles this year appeared to be much more numerous than the good ends or guards. A. N. Into '23 of Yale was a splendid tackle. R. K. Kane '22 of Harvard was another. Gulick of Syracuse, R. F. Stein '22, Washington & Jefferson; H. A. Bolles '22 of Annapolis; J. S. McMahon '24, Pennsylvania State; C. L. Davidson '23, Cor-

nell, and N. R. Neidinger '23 of Dartmouth were other fine tackles.

Guards who stood out most prominently among others were rather scarce this year. J. F. Brown '22 of Harvard appeared to be the best. He not only opened up fine holes for his own backs on the attack, but his defensive playing was very fine and he was always on the ball. His breaking through the Yale line on more than one occasion and tackling the runner for a loss were big factors in Harvard's victory. R. B. Baer '22 of Pennsylvania State is given the other position. He played a strong defensive game and was good on the attack. For substitutes there are F. J. Schwab '23, Lafayette College; R. T. McCarthy '22, Lehigh University; D. R. Moore '23, Dartmouth; and F. H. Cruikshank '22, Yale.

There were five of six very good centers this fall with little to choose between Capt. E. E. Larson '22 of Annapolis; H. A. Stein '22, Pittsburgh; Albert Wittmer Jr. '22, Princeton; F. M. Greene '22 of West Point; B. N. Shurtlett '22 of Brown and C. G. Moynihan '24 of Middlebury College. The chief function of a center should be to pass the ball back accurately to the player who is to receive it. A poor pass at an important stage of a big game will often prove serious to the team making it and this must be taken into consideration when selecting the best center. Stein of Pittsburgh and Wittmer of Princeton each were un-

HARVARD WINS
FROM MONTCLAIR

Only One Match Is Completed on Tuesday in Class B Squash Tennis Championship Tourney

| Class B | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|-----------|-----|------|-------|
| Harvard | 5 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Yale | 2 | 1 | 667 |
| Princeton | 2 | 2 | 500 |
| Creighton | 1 | 2 | 333 |
| D. K. E. | 1 | 2 | 333 |
| Montclair | 1 | 2 | 333 |
| Columbia | 1 | 3 | 250 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Only one match was completed yesterday in the Class B squash tennis team championship, the Harvard Club and the Montclair Athletic Club, on the former's courts, resulting in a victory for Harvard. The arrangement for home games at the D. K. E. Club, requiring two days, prevented the completion of their match against the Yale Club and the Crescent Athletic Club postponed its match against the Columbia University Club until Friday, on account of the occupancy of its courts by the fall tournament.

W. F. Robinson, the leading player for the Harvard Club, showed brilliant form, worthy of Class A, in his match against Parke Parker. The latter, a former ranking player, gave him a hard battle, especially in the second game, when he led throughout, finally taking it after extra points. In the final game, however, Robinson utilized his knowledge of angle shots and service for an easy victory. The summary:

W. F. Robinson, Harvard, defeated Parke Parker, Montclair, 15-3, 15-15, 15-5.
C. F. Fuller, Harvard, defeated J. G. Waldron, Montclair, 15-10, 15-3.
G. E. Abbott, Harvard, defeated Victor Crawford, Montclair, 15-9, 15-3.
William Rand Jr., Harvard, defeated F. A. Seiler, Montclair, 15-10, 15-10.
R. E. Hughes, Harvard, defeated Grover O'Neill, Harvard, 15-10, 15-15, 15-10.

R. C. Rand, Harvard, defeated C. A. Hopkins, Montclair, 15-3, 17-15.
W. M. Carson Jr., Harvard, defeated James Sanders, Montclair, 15-12, 15-3.

MINOR LEAGUES
HOLD MEETING

President M. H. Sexton Urges Greater Economy in the Operating of Smaller Baseball Clubs

BUFFALO, New York—Greater economy in the management of minor league baseball was urged by President M. H. Sexton in his annual address to the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues yesterday.

"Pads, copied from the major leagues and foisted upon us by more prosperous clubs," President Sexton said, "are responsible for much of the burden of expense carried by our clubs. League presidents should insist upon league rules prohibiting most of these practices; should dispense with the double-umpire system wherever possible, stop the indiscriminate consumption of baseballs and make a more determined and concerted effort to compel clubs to observe player and salary limits and exercise a more economical policy in operation of their clubs."

President Sexton estimated the average annual cost of maintaining a club in Class A at \$101,000; Class B, \$43,800, and Class D at \$30,000, making an average cost per game, he said, entirely too high for minor league clubs.

The development of young players, President Sexton said, had become almost a lost art, mainly because of speculation in and capitalization of their ability as soon as they "arrived."

"My firm conviction that we should insist on a policy of 'hands off' in this field," President Sexton said.

Twenty-six minor league circuits, embracing 170 clubs, were represented at the opening session. It was said to be one of the largest gatherings in the history of the association.

The National Board of Arbitration has taken up 126 cases of disputes over contracts, releases and other issues growing out of the season's play in 26 minor leagues. It is expected to take several days to settle all of these cases.

Secretary J. H. Farrell announced that the next board of arbitration will consist of seven, instead of 10 members, as at present. Each class of minor leagues will be represented and each will choose its own members. Two members will be named to represent Class AA leagues, of which there are three, the International, American Association and Pacific Coast. Class A leagues, of which there are four, will be represented by two members and Classes B, C and D will have one representative. All will be named before next year's meeting of the minors.

VANCOUVER TAKES
THE OPENING GAME

| PACIFIC COAST HOCKEY LEAGUE | W. | L. | P.C. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|-------|
| Vancouver | 1 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Victoria | 0 | 0 | 1,000 |
| Seattle | 0 | 1 | 000 |

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—With the score tied at 1 all and five minutes to play, Mackay, veteran rover of Vancouver, made a brilliant single-handed rush the length of rink and beat Goal Keeper Holmes of Seattle for the score that decided the opening game of the Pacific Coast Hockey Association here Monday night. The

game was hard fought throughout, both teams showing wonderful condition for the start of the season.

Skinner of Vancouver made the first goal of the season in the first period. Walker scored the equalizer for Seattle 10 minutes from the finish. Then Mackay won the game. The play was clean, the only penalties being Harris and Riley three minutes each. The new rule of a free shot for penalty in the goal area was invoked once, but Walker failed to score. The summary:

PHILADELPHIA IS
A WINNER AGAIN

Radcliffe College Hockey Team Defeated, but Plays Best Game of the Greater Boston Teams

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Although defeated by the one-sided score of 16 to 2, the Radcliffe College varsity field hockey team gave the best exhibition of women's field hockey that has been shown by a Greater Boston team against the All-Philadelphia eleven, when they met on Radcliffe Field yesterday afternoon. The one-sided score is hardly a true indication of the quality of game put up by the college team.

Radcliffe, while it did not show as good team work or stick-handling as did the visitors, showed superiorly in these two departments over anything the Greater Boston team has shown. The forward line worked quite well together and the Radcliffe players played their opponents much better than other Boston teams have. They were also surer in hitting the ball and they showed that they had profited from watching the playing of the All-English and All-Philadelphia teams.

During the first three quarters the game was quite even, Radcliffe making a number of attacks on the Philadelphia goal, two of which were successful and a third would have scored, but for a penalty on the Philadelphia goal tend, which worked against the team which was supposed to be benefited, as the goal which was shot by Radcliffe was not allowed because the Philadelphia goal tend had "made sticks" on the play. In the fourth quarter Radcliffe seemed to slow up while Philadelphia kept going at top speed and scored no less than seven goals in the period. During this 15 minutes Philadelphia kept the ball in Radcliffe territory all the time and but for the fine playing of Miss Ethel Clarke in goal, Philadelphia would have scored more heavily.

Capt. G. Hearne and Miss Charlotte Cheston played finely on the offensive for the winners, while Miss Elizabeth Bright, Miss Ethel Emerson and Miss Annie Allen played strongly on the offensive for Radcliffe. Mrs. Nalle was strong on the defense for the visitors and Miss Catherine McCoy turned back a number of Philadelphia attacks. The summary:

ALL-PHILA. RADCLIFFE
Miss Wiener, lv.,..... Miss Davies
Miss P. Ferguson, lv.,..... Miss Allen
Miss Hearne, lv.,..... Miss Fletcher
Miss Cheston, lv.,..... Miss Emerson
Miss Goodman, lv.,..... Miss Bright
Miss Carpenter, lv.,..... Miss Barrett
Miss Coffin, lv.,..... Miss Locke
Miss McLean, lv.,..... Miss Trask
Mrs. Nalle, lv.,..... Miss McCoy
Miss Maxey, lv.,..... Miss Webster
Miss H. Ferguson, lv.,..... Miss Clarke
Score—All-Philadelphia: Hockey Team 16, Radcliffe College 2. Goals—Miss Hearne 5, Miss Cheston 3, Miss P. Ferguson 3, Miss Goodman 2, Miss Wiener 2 for All-Philadelphia; Miss Allen, Miss Bright for Radcliffe. Referee—Miss C. J. Gaskell, All-English Hockey Team, and Miss Dillon, Sargent School of Physical Education. Time—Four 15m. periods.

MARSH NAMED CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma—J. H. Marsh '23, University of Oklahoma football end, has been elected to the captaincy of the 1922 eleven. Marsh is a three-year veteran at end and is the third in four successive years to be elected to the leadership of the Oklahoma eleven. Eighteen football letters have been awarded members of the 1921 football squad as follows: C. E. Morrison '23, fullback; R. E. Swatek '22, fullback; J. P. James '22, fullback; H. F. Hill '22, halfback; G. M. Tyler '22, halfback; A. R. Jackson '24, halfback; W. E. Hendricks '24, quarter-back; E. B. Johnson '24, quarter-back; J. H. Marsh '23, end; Capt. L. E. Haskell '22, end; W. H. Stahl '23, end; J. V. Edmondson '23, tackle; R. C. Bowles '24, tackle; Warren Bailey '23, tackle; J. M. Thompson '24, guard; W. H. McKinley '22, guard; R. J. Cullen '23, guard; W. D. Hann '22, center.



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FEW CHANGES IN
NORTHERN UNION

Halifax, Hunslet and Wigan Teams Advance as a Result of Games Played on Nov. 12

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL UNION (To November 12 inclusive)

| Points | W.L.D. | For Agst P.C. |
|---------------|--------|---------------|
| Dewsbury | 8 2 0 | 100 50.00 |
| Leeds | 8 2 1 | 218 53.77 |
| Halifax | 8 2 1 | 158 50.77 |
| Leigh | 7 2 1 | 106 41.75 |
| St. Helens R. | 7 2 1 | 151 41.75 |
| Batley | 7 3 1 | 91 61.15 |
| Hull K. R. | 6 3 0 | 114 61.66 |
| Huddersfield | 7 4 0 | 235 85.63 |
| Oldham | 7 1 1 | 157 101.50 |
| Wigan | 5 3 1 | 103 61.11 |
| Barrow | 6 4 0 | 110 100.00 |
| Rochdale | 6 5 0 | 114 84.54 |
| Hunslet | 7 6 0 | 180 110.52 |
| York | 5 5 0 | 79 65.00 |
| Widnes | 3 2 5 | 49 50.00 |
| Warrington | 5 5 0 | 104 123.00 |
| Salford | 4 5 1 | 85 69.50 |
| Wakefield | 4 5 0 | 75 93.44 |
| St. Helens | 4 6 0 | 87 128.00 |
| Swinton | 4 6 0 | 56 103.44 |
| Bramley | 2 6 0 | 86 136.33 |
| Hunslet | 3 6 1 | 44 222.22 |
| Broughton R. | 2 6 1 | 60 52.77 |
| Featherstone | 2 10 0 | 101 191.16 |
| Keighley | 1 11 0 | 32 248.83 |
| Bradford | 0 11 0 | 45 273.00 |

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HALIFAX, England—The standing of the Northern Rugby Football Union did not show many changes of position after the games on November 12, although Halifax, Wigan and Hunslet each advanced a step as the result of merited victories.

Very attractive football was played by Halifax and Oldham. The latter team won by 14 points to 0, but the margin is wider than the difference between the teams. J. G. Stacey scored for Halifax after a fine round of passing early in the game, and the forwards thereafter controlled the ball so well that the Oldham men had not a look in. Reginald Farrar was good on the Oldham left wing, but R. Turnbull allowed him to break away only once, and then Frank Todd brought off a brilliant tackle which ended the effort. At halfback, also, Halifax had a distinct advantage, Robert Lloyd and Stuart Prosser making excellent use of the opportunities presented them. D. Rees, formerly in the threequarter line, was played in the forwards and proved more successful than previously. Clément Garforth of Halifax was slightly better than E. H. Knapman at fullback.

Hunslet gave further evidence of improvement in the decisive defeat of Warrington by 9 points to 2. The Warrington men were unable to stem the forward rushes and rapid footwork of the Hunslet six, while at three-quarterback the teams were evenly balanced. W. J. Guerin, playing at fullback, kicked a fine length, and greatly assisted his forwards. The brothers Hale made the try by A. Walker possible, by vigorous and penetrating attacks. Guerin kicked two goals, and Walker dropped-kicked one. Benjamin Jolley kicked the only goal for Warrington. Wigan disposed of Hull in masterly manner, by 16 points to 0. The erratic nature of Hull's attack has been remarked upon previously, and it was again evident at Wigan. The winners were not slow to profit by the opportunities offered.

Barrow had the gratification of winning at Swinton by 3 points to 2, but only after a hard struggle. St. Helens Recreation had a difficult task to avert defeat by Salford after leading at the interval by 11 points. The final score, 15 points to 10, gives evidence of the strenuous character of the play in the second half. Bradford Northern lost a hard-fought game with Batley by 7 points to 9. The victory of York over Featherstone Rovers, by 7 points to 6, might have been reversed if the Rovers had been a little steadier in the closing stages. Huddersfield 54, Keighley 0, reveals scoring ability on the part of the winners, for whom Benjamin Gronow kicked nine goals. Leigh defeated St. Helens by 9 to 3.

Both the Yorkshire cup-tie games produced the same type of football. Hull Kingston Rovers lost to Dewsbury, as did Bramley to Leeds, through lack of cohesion. The Rovers' management made several changes in the team, and this appeared to have a decided effect on the combination play, which has been a marked feature in the success of the Rovers during the last two seasons. The Dewsbury men scored all their eight points in the first 20 minutes; then the Rovers' captain re-arranged his team, but Dewsbury maintained the lead and succeeded in keeping down the Hull score to three points. At Bramley, the Leeds team, playing well together in defense as well as in attack, won by 11 points

to 4. The Bramley pack was better in close play than in the open. For Leeds, J. Brittain brought points on two occasions, and good work by J. A. Bacon and S. G. Wainwright prevented many a Bramley score. The Australasian touring team was engaged with Rochdale Hornets and won by 16 points to 2. Frequent irregularities spoiled the game.

LIKELY TO CHANGE
RACE CONDITIONS

Change in the Motor Trade Will Probably Affect Regulations Governing the Tourist Trophy

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—Owing to the changing conditions in the motor trade, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns, there is a possibility that the Royal Automobile Club will change the conditions governing the Tourist Trophy car races, to be held in the Isle of Man next year. As the regulations stand at present, there will be two races, run on separate days, one known as the "Fifteen Hundred" Trophy car race, for four-cylinder cars not exceeding a total capacity of 1500 cubic centimeters, and the other, known as the Tourist Trophy car race, for four-cylinder cars of a total capacity of not less than 2500 cubic centimeters and not exceeding 3000 cubic centimeters. The former race will be over the Isle of Man course for a total distance of about 250 miles; the latter, for about 300 miles, the winner in each event to hold the trophy for one year.

In the race open to the smaller cars, the total weight of the car fully equipped for the race—but without driver and mechanic—must not be less than 1000 pounds, and in the case of the heavier cars, similarly equipped, 1600 pounds. Not more than three cars of any one make may compete, and the entry must be made through the manufacturer or the sole concessionaires in Britain. Only cars manufactured in countries represented in the International Association of Recognized Automobile Clubs may compete. It is understood that the alteration to the conditions, if made, will have reference to the number and capacity of the cylinders of the competing cars.

As these contests will be the first Tourist Trophy car races held in Britain since 1914, it is expected that they will attract a considerable crowd of motor enthusiasts to the Isle of Man. Entries have already been received from several well-known car manufacturers in Britain and the Royal Automobile Club expects and welcomes overseas competition. After very careful investigations in connection with the proposal to hold the International Motorcycle Tourist Trophy races in Belgium, the Auto Cycle Union has decided, subject to certain concessions by the island authorities, to hold the 1922 races on the Isle of Man course. There is little doubt that the concessions sought will be granted, and in that case it is proposed to run the races during the month of May.

IOWA ELECTS LOCKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—G. C. Locke '23, for two years fullback of the University of Iowa football eleven, was elected captain of the Hawkeye for next year following the annual dinner to the team by President W. A. Jessup. Locke has been a practically unanimous choice for All-Conference and All-Western honorary teams this year and has been named on some All-American selections.



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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

VALUE OF BRITISH 4% VICTORY BONDS

Government Provision for the Acceptance of These Securities for Certain Duties Makes Them Desirable Investments

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The British Government issued a 4 per cent Victory Loan at 85, in June, 1919. The total issue amounted to about £360,000,000, of which more than £15,000,000 were in bonds of small denominations, sold over the counter at the post office, to investors of moderate means. An unusual arrangement was made for their redemption. At the close of each half year a sum equal to 2 1/2 per cent of the nominal amount of the bonds originally created—sum, therefore, of about £14,000,000 per annum—was to be set aside. Out of this sum interest on the bonds outstanding was to be paid, and the balance remaining over was to be used for the payment at par of bonds drawn annually by lot in July.

Various things have happened to bring this loan into prominence. In the first place, the system of repaying bonds at 15 per cent above the issue price (and over 20 per cent above present market prices) was something of an innovation. It was, perhaps, this prospect of large capital profits which provoked a certain amount of buying from America in the first two years after the loan was marketed. Doubts were at one time cast upon the legality of these drawings under the lottery act; these were set at rest, but the gambling risk offered by the bonds was brought home to the public mind by a series of legal actions recently brought in connection with the "Bond Clubs" formed, for the holding of Victory bonds, by a prominent British Member of Parliament.

Difference in Prices

Another peculiarity was the difference which gradually converged in the market price of various denominations of bonds. For a long time the bonds of smaller denomination were at an appreciable premium, owing to the attractions of the loan for the small investor who cannot afford to bid for £5000 worth. This difference of price recently received official recognition from the committee of the London Stock Exchange. So that two prices are now quoted in the lists. But, curiously enough, the premium on small bonds has scarcely been recognized officially before it gradually began to disappear; and at the end of October Victory bonds, both small and large, could be had for a fraction less than 78. But there is one characteristic of the bonds which has not yet received the attention it deserves, and it may be well to give it a moment's consideration. The effect of the system of redemption on the yield of the bonds has always been a matter of some difficulty and doubt; but actuaries appear to have agreed that the average maturity to be used as a basis for calculating the yield is about 30 years from 1921. On this basis the bonds at 78 give a yield of rather more than 5 1/2 per cent, allowing for redemption. Only a short time ago the price was several points lower, and the yield on September 30 was more than 5 1/2 per cent. There has been some active buying of the bonds, and the question arises whether there is any special explanation for the activity of the market. This brings us to the point which may be worth the consideration of American investors.

Taken at Nominal Value

Victory bonds may be surrendered to the revenue authorities in England in place of death duties, and bonds so surrendered will be accepted at their nominal value, provided they have been for six months in the possession of the person on whose estate duties are due. Bonds so surrendered are held on account of the British Government until they are drawn in due course. This provision, therefore, does not affect the chances of any private holder who hopes to have his bonds drawn in July and reduced at 20 per cent over their market price in the following September. But the real death duty privilege does have a real effect on the market for Victory bonds. The same privilege attaches to a number of other British Government securities, but in no case are the terms so favorable. It follows that anyone who intends to surrender bonds for death duties instead of cash will buy Victory bonds as being the cheapest for his purpose. What is the extent of this potential demand? The actual amounts of Victory bonds surrendered year by year to the revenue are published in the "finance accounts" of the United Kingdom. For the year 1919 to 1920 the amount was rather less than £3,000,000. But the significance of this figure was destroyed by the fact that the issue had only been marketed after the financial year began, and there had been no time for purchasers who intended to surrender Victory bonds for these duties to hold the bonds in their possession for six months. Great interest therefore attaches to the figure for bonds surrendered in 1920-21; and this figure has recently been published in the new finance accounts and has so far escaped comment.

The amount was just a little less than £3,000,000. Now the estimate of death duty receipts of all sorts was £45,000,000 for the year. It follows that nearly 20 per cent of these British duties are already being paid in the form of Victory bonds. But on the basis of existing rates, and without allowing for the upward secular trend of national wealth and

population, duties alone must be expected to take two-thirds or more of the entire issue of Victory bonds off the market within a much shorter period than is generally allowed for in the yield. Drawings for redemption in the course of the next 20 years will amount to a further £65,000,000, and the amount of bonds drawn annually increases continuously from year to year, with the increase in the balance left over out of the fixed sum set aside, after payment of interest. It is not too much to expect that the demand for Victory bonds for these purposes will make itself felt on a scale which will provoke a rise in the price, owing to a shortage of supply.

IMPROVEMENT IN JAPANESE TRADE

Economic Conditions Are Better, Although Unfavorable Crops in Rice and Cocoons Indicated

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Although unfavorable crops in rice and cocoons are indicated, economic conditions as a whole in Japan are more favorable than in September, according to the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A decline of from 15 to 40 per cent in the cocoon crop is not vital, as successful efforts were made to reduce this year's crop by silk pool when stocks on hand were still abnormally high.

Crop estimates indicate a rice yield of about 250,000,000 bushels, against last year's yield of 322,000,000 bushels, the latter figure being about the annual consumption. This is partly the cause of the jump in wheat exports from the United States to Japan of from 823,000 bushels in May and July to 2,381,000 bushels in August and September. Part of the increase normally comes from Australia and China, but efforts of the Australian Wheat Pool to maintain prices, and the famine in China have decreased imports from those countries.

Money is plentiful, despite the high bank rates, due partly to an increase in note issue. Savings are increasing. Exports are larger and prices higher, while imports and import prices are stationary.

Building and construction, especially of homes and municipal undertakings, is active, and has resulted in heavy importations of American lumber. Japanese lumber is becoming less accessible and cheap trans-Pacific rates have increased imports. Modern building construction has increased activity in the steel market. In spite of an increase in cotton yarn stocks, voluntary curtailment of cotton yarn production, in effect for many months, will cease December 15.

TRADING BROADENS IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Business in securities on the stock exchange broadened yesterday, and the feeling throughout the City was optimistic, following the settlement of the Irish question. There was further rebuying of oil shares, which were strong. Top quotations, however, were not maintained. Royal Dutch was 35 1/2, Shell Transport 4 1/2, and Mexican Eagle 4.

A demand from investors stiffened the gilt-edged list. French loans also moved upward on better advice from Paris. Home rails were buoyant on reinstatement of holdings by professional operators. Dollar descriptions were dull, moving with New York exchange. Argentine rails were good, with support in evidence. The industrial list was quiet but inclined to advance. Hudson's Bay was 5 1/2. The rubber list was steady, with the staple improved. Reports as to the labor situation at the Rand induced confidence in Kaifre, which were harder.

Consols for money 4 1/2, Grand Trunk 1 1/2, De Beers 3 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2, bar silver 36 1/2, per ounce. Money 2 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—60-day bills 3 1/2-16 per cent; three months' bills 3 1/2-16 per cent.

NEW YORK MARKET GENERALLY STRONG

NEW YORK, New York—Strength in the foreign exchange market and President Harding's message to Congress were used as bullish factors by traders in the stock market yesterday and industrials and specialties made substantial advances. Motors and rubbers were the leaders in the upward movement, while many miscellaneous issues, particularly chemicals and utilities, strengthened. The losses, which were generally fractional, were distributed mainly among steel, shippings and leathers. Government bonds were irregular and railroad issues eased. Call money was firmer, ruling at 4 1/2 per cent. Sales totaled 768,200 shares.

The market closed at the day's best prices: Allied Chemical 57 1/2, up 1; Chandler 50 1/2, up 2 1/2; Crucible Steel 65 1/2, up 1 1/2; Endicott-Johnson 78 1/2, up 1 1/2; General Electric 143 1/2, up 1 1/2; International Paper 53, up 1; Studebaker 31 1/2, up 3 1/2; U. S. Rubber 65, up 2 1/2.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—After a display of firmness in the early dealings, wheat prices weakened yesterday, and closing quotations were between 2 and 3 points lower, with December at 1.09 1/2, May at 1.12 1/2, and July at 1.01 1/2. Corn registered slight declines, with December delivery at 46 1/2, May at 53 1/2, and July at 54 1/2. December soybean 81 1/2, December old 81 1/2, May 83 1/2, January pork 15.20, December lard 8.55, January pork 8.55, May pork 8.95, January ribs 7.45, May ribs 7.50.

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Elections Affect Conditions but, Generally, Present Activity and Future Prospects Appear Encouraging in Dominion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The elections have undoubtedly had an effect on business, not that important changes in policy are looked for, no matter what party is successful, but the importance and length of the campaign generate influences that have a bearing on conditions. On the whole, however, one is warranted in saying that business in this country is much less affected by political developments than it is in the United States. As usual, some politicians have tried to make it appear that if their opponents are returned to power there will be a business collapse; but they are not taken seriously.

In mercantile circles there is a fair run of business, but not as much as a year ago, this being due very largely to the reduced purchasing power of the farming community. The western farmers feel this more than those in the eastern provinces, for their operations are on a much larger scale and their obligations are consequently heavier. Moreover, they have not the reserve funds that those in older portions of the country have. Financiers take a very hopeful view of the situation, President Furdon of the Dominion Loan and Savings Company having said recently: "I think that the business outlook in Canada is most encouraging. Canada has a comparatively clear slate. A large country, a small population; room for many millions more than we have. We have not the problems to solve that the overcrowded countries of Europe have. We are more like the United States was years ago. Business in Ontario will continue to grow steadily."

Quebec Bonds Sold

The sale of a \$4,000,000 issue of Quebec 15-year 5 1/2 per cent bonds at a 5 1/2 rate has again demonstrated the favor with which Canadian provincial securities are received. They were also bought for sale in the Canadian market. There is perhaps a special reason for the very favorable terms on which Quebec is able to borrow money. The increase in wealth in that Province has been quite rapid during recent years. Furthermore, the people have strong faith in their own institutions, and readily absorb their own bond issues. The excellent state of the finances of the Province is another helpful factor.

Canadian Pacific Railway traffic returns for October show gross earnings of \$22,089,624, an increase of \$2,594,863 over the gross for September. The net earnings were \$6,711,486, an increase of \$1,391,437 over the preceding month. The ratio of gross operating expenses to gross earnings was a little under 70 per cent. Both the gross and the net were the largest for any month this year, and only in November and October, 1920, was the gross exceeded; while the net was only exceeded by that for October, 1920. The net for the 10 months ending October was \$28,612,157, as compared with \$26,357,961 for the same months last year.

Port of Montreal

Returns showing the business done through the port of Montreal during the past season demonstrate how transportation interests have thereby been benefited. Up to the end of November, 980 ocean vessels had docked there, as compared with 654 for the season 1920. In 1914 a large number of vessels departed, but this year the deadweight tonnage was much greater. Over 14,000,000 bushels of grain were shipped out, an increase of 100 per cent over the previous highest figure, that for 1914. Possibly 40 per cent of this grain was from the United States.

The port of Vancouver reports a considerable volume of grain moving out. Quite a portion of this is billed for the United Kingdom via the Panama Canal, but a considerable portion is also going to oriental countries, especially Japan. Approximately 50,000 tons of wheat have been booked for the United Kingdom and 25,000 tons for Japan. Inquiries for cargo space out of the port during the winter have gone as high as 30,000 tons a month. The westward movement of grain will also be promoted through more favorable freight rates recently announced.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Unusual strength was displayed in foreign exchange yesterday, many new high records for the current movement being registered. Sterling was particularly strong, advancing to the highest quotations in nearly two years. The settlement of the Irish controversy was the main factor in the advance.

| | Tues. | Mon. | Parity |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Sterling | 4.08 | 4.06 1/2 | \$4.862 |
| France (French) | .0787 | .0745 | 1380 |
| France (Belgian) | .0731 1/2 | .0719 1/2 | 1380 |
| France (Swiss) | .1820 | .1825 | 1380 |
| Italy | .0428 1/2 | .0430 1/2 | 1380 |
| Gulden | .3588 | .3575 | 4020 |
| German marks | .0651 | .0642 1/2 | 2380 |
| Canadian dollar | .25 1/2 | .25 1/2 | 1380 |
| Argentine peso | .3223 | .3250 | 9650 |
| Drachmas (Greek) | .0415 | .0407 | 1380 |
| Pesetas | .1415 | .1408 | 1380 |
| Swedish kroner | .1820 | .1825 | 2680 |
| Norwegian kroner | .1440 | .1445 | 2680 |
| Danish kroner | .1880 | .1865 | 2680 |

SHELL TRANSPORT DIVIDEND

LONDON, England—An interim dividend of 2s. a share has been declared by the Shell Transport & Trading Company. The dividend, which will be free of tax, will be paid January 5, 1922.

NOVEMBER STOCK TRADING GREATER

Month Busiest on New York Exchange Since June and Bond Sales Were Largest of Year

NEW YORK, New York—November was the busiest month on the New York Stock Exchange since June, sales of stock totaling 15,579,600 shares, against 13,109,300 shares in October and 12,213,000 in September. In November a year ago the turnover was 21,033,100 shares; in the corresponding month of 1919 the total was 30,254,500 shares and three years ago the November sales aggregated 14,511,800 shares. There were no million-share days last month. The total for this year up to December 1 is 18.

Bond sales in November were the largest for the current year, amounting to \$339,212,000, or about \$69,000,000 better than the October total and \$105,000,000 more than in September. Probably 60 per cent of the total bond sales last month were in the Liberty and Victory issues, all of which made new highs for the year.

The highest average price of 20 representative industrials last month was 58.58, touched on the 28th, the highest since last May, when the current year's high of 62.68 was recorded. The low was 54.81 on the 1st of November. The range of the industrials was 3.77, and they showed a net advance of 3.46 points in the month.

The highest average price of 20 railroad stocks was 64.23 on the 29th, an advance of nearly 8 1/2 points from the low in June, and only 0.16 from the year's top made on January 12. The lowest average price of the rails in November was 60.10 on the 14th, and the range was 4.18. The rails showed a net advance of 3.09 points in November and in October a net decline of 1 1/2.

FINANCIAL NOTES

United States Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says that "Agricultural conditions are improving. Loans of \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 daily are being made by the War Finance Corporation to farming and live stock interests. So far \$70,000,000 has been loaned."

Sales of the American Wholesale Corporation for November amounted to \$2,699,792, against \$2,494,660 in November last year.

The new Alaskan railroad between Anchorage and Fairbanks has been completed. Several bridges are yet to be finished, but meanwhile travel will not be impeded.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has awarded a contract for the repair of 150 gondola cars to the Street Company of Chicago.

New investment offerings in Great Britain during October amounted to £33,554,071, the largest monthly total since June. The total for the first 10 months of 1921 is £183,442,860.

Stockholders of the National Leather Company have voted that the number of shares be reduced from 3,000,000 to 750,000 of par value \$10, each stockholder to surrender for cancellation and retirement the proportionate part of his stock. It was also voted that the capital stock be increased from \$7,500,000 to \$22,500,000 by means of 150,000 shares of preferred stock of \$100 par. The preferred stock will be offered at par to stockholders in proportion to their holdings.

Wool consumption in the United States during October totaled 59,836,000 pounds, compared with 33,700,000 pounds in October last year.

Small British investors have subscribed approximately £500,000,000 toward national loans, according to the fifth annual report of the British National Savings Committee.

NEW UNITED STATES FINANCING

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—New plans for government financing are now being drafted by the United States Treasury. The bulk of money to be raised for payment of government bills, presented after the beginning of the New Year, probably will be raised through a sale of additional blocks of certificates of indebtedness, according to present plans. Although it is expected further amounts of new treasury notes would be offered for subscription, this detail has not been settled yet, officials say.

SUGAR BOARD DISSOLUTION

NEW YORK, New York—A cable from H. A. Himely, the Federal Sugar Refining Company agent at Havana, says that the Senate has approved the resolution dissolving the Cuban Sugar Finance Committee on December 31. It now awaits the approval of the Chamber of Representatives. The cable also reports offerings of new crop Cuban sugars at 2 1/2 cents c. and f.

WILSON & CO. FINANCING

CHICAGO, Illinois—Stockholders of Wilson & Co., Inc., have voted authority for the issuance of \$10,125,000 10-year convertible sinking fund 7 1/2 per cent gold bonds to be dated December 1, 1921, with interest payable February 1 and August 1 of each year. Authority has also been given by the stockholders for an increase in the authorized capital stock of 200,000 shares.

COTTON GINNING ESTIMATES

NEW YORK, New York—The National Ginners Association estimates the quantity of cotton ginned in the United States this season to December 1 at 7,620,705 bales. The association places yield at 7.880,000 bales.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed barely steady yesterday, December 17.39, January 17.23, March 17.22, May 16.99, July 16.54, Spot quiet, middling 12 1/2.

SPANISH INDUSTRY AND TARIFF PLANS

Coal and Iron Are Two Important Commodities Considered by Commission in Revising the Present Regulations

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Various doubts have arisen in reference to the governmental procedure in the matter of the new tariffs. Following upon the announcement that it was the intention to lay the entire subject before the Cortes, along with the governmental proposals, for discussion before adoption, there has been some inquiry as to why this should be done, since it is suggested that hardly any good or enlightenment is likely to result from it, and the law and custom in the matter are clear, that when once the tariff commission has disposed of its task all that is wanted for the legalization of the new code is a simple resolution of the government.

The Cortes should have nothing to do with it so long as it is simply a case of revision, however extensive, made in accordance with the law of 1906. Such a revision ought to have been made in 1916, but world circumstances intervened. It is pointed out, however, that if it is intended to lay down new fundamental tariff bases, and a new law is required, that is an entirely different thing. The 1906 law may be modified whenever the Cortes desires and the government agrees. And it is remarked that it is beyond doubt that this law might be very greatly improved; but if there is to be any radical change in system and bases, and not a mere alteration in detail, why has so much revision and change of detail of the old law been attempted in recent times is a question that is generally asked.

New Criticism Develops

Another criticism of circumstances and conditions that has lately been made is that something should be done to prevent the tariff commission from becoming a kind of rural distributing agency, assigning so much here and so much there, as it has shown a marked inclination to do, unless the best reasons can be shown why such procedure takes place. And again, it is strenuously urged that notwithstanding a slightly greater effort this time, that previously to come into touch with foreign conditions and thought, which has been done, though scantily, through the consuls and boards of trade, the administration does next to nothing in the way of making a real and comparative study of productions and markets, especially within the world orbit in which Spain moves, and so long as no such study is made and is not brought right up to date all the time, being an instrument of commerce and labor, cannot properly be said that any tariff system accurately to the temporary and permanent conveniences of the country. The creation of such an instrument, it is said, is much more important, necessary and urgent than the revision of the law of 1906.

A speech made recently by Mr. Francisco Cambó, the Finance Minister, before the Tariff Commission, has been much discussed. It is understood that the new tariff will probably come into force in December. As previously indicated, the new duties will be of a protectionist character, but Mr. Cambó says that while they may appear very much like this when compared with the old ones, the impression will be much minimized when Spanish policy and tariffs are compared with those of some other countries. At the same time he indicated that the new tariff code will in many cases be only a basis or starting point for negotiation, and that treaties, concessions, compromise and preferential tariffs might become necessary.

Coal Import Duty Cut

It is stated that coal will not be regarded as an instrument of tariff exactions, and that the Tariff Commission has reduced the import duty on coal by nearly 1/2 to 3/4 pesetas a ton. Mr. Cambó, it is said, feels that it would be unfair and would be conducive to much disturbance of interests and sentiments if the advantage of the coal industry were considered in front of that of other interests that looked to obtain coal and cheap coal from foreign countries. It is well known that as the result of her war experiences and anxieties, Spain has much intensified her coal mining industry, especially in the region of Puertollano. Good progress is being made there, but despite the prophecies of four or five years ago, Spain is severely dependent upon abroad, and the keen straits into which she fell when the English supplies were cut or reduced in the middle of the war and the commission of supplication that had to be sent from Madrid to London are not forgotten. Spain, no doubt, fears that heavy duties against foreign coal at the present juncture might have severe repercussions against her at unfortunate moments, especially when Labor anxieties are considered.

A royal decree has been published in the "Gaceta" by which, in association with the French Ministry, a special commission, with the undersecretary as president, is appointed, consisting of representatives of the iron industries in Spain, the Ministry of Public Works and the Finance Ministry. This commission after making the fullest investigations will report upon the minimum duties which it may be desirable to impose on imports from abroad in order adequately to protect the home iron industry, and how other tariffs that it is proposed to establish would react on the metallurgical industry in Spain.

INDIAN DEMAND ON COTTON AWAITED

British Textile Industry's Dullness Blamed in a Measure Because Prices Are Too High

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—The outlook in the British cotton industry seems as dull as it has been for several months. Spinners and manufacturers are working intermittently, and selling their production at a loss. For months Lancashire mills have been living with the hope that a favorable turn in the tide would take place any week.

Everything seems to depend on India. When will India make a bid for more cloth? All sorts of guesses are made, but one may be sure that India will buy when cloth is cheap enough for the purpose.

India is faced with two conditions which are keeping her cloth market closed. In the first place, the native cannot pay the price which England has been demanding of late; in the second place, Indian importers will not sell the cloth they have in stock at the needed lower prices on account of the low currency rate of the rupee. Meanwhile, India makes no demand for goods. There are British cotton fabrics in Indian ports valued at £20,000,000 and until these are removed there will not be much chance of fresh demands being made. Lancashire has been trying to persuade the British Government to apply its new trade credit scheme to these Indian goods which Indian merchants can not, or will not, pay for, but the government will not grant the request, on the grounds that the credit scheme is meant to help new transactions and not to help to maintain old ones.

However, as long as India keeps out of the market Lancashire cotton mills cannot run full time. Recently there has been an almost entire absence of business in dhooties on the Manchester Royal Exchange. This means very much indeed to Lancashire, for it is on the dhooties that a deal of her trade depends. Nobody yet has been able to imitate the Lancashire dhooty cloth, which Indians find suitable for various purposes—shirts, shawls, headress, and all kinds of decorative needs. But there is now no call for it. Why? It is simply too dear for the Indian household. When Lancashire realizes this, there will soon be a move in trade. Of course, Mr. Gandhi is doing all he can to persuade the Indians to boycott our most serviceable dhooties, in favor of home-made goods, and the high prices of late have helped him materially in making his narrow nationalistic campaign effective. But once the price is brought within the reach of the family purse, there will be a rush for our dhooties.

NEW AUSTRALIAN MAIL REGULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Instructions have been issued by the Commonwealth Postal Department, in line with a resolution passed at the International Postal Conference in Madrid last year, restricting the use of envelopes with an open space on the front or with a partly transparent space. Envelopes which do not comply with the new regulation will not be accepted for dispatch after January 1 next year.

The envelopes to be barred are those with open panels and those with an attached transparency, but the post office will permit the use of an envelope with a transparency which is an integral part of the envelope and which is of such a nature and size as to permit the address to be clearly read, but it is stipulated that the transparency must be capable of being written on. The objection to the open panels is that they interfere with the obliterating machines and the chief objection to the use of envelopes with attached transparencies is that the enclosure frequently becomes loose and the address cannot then be easily read.

HEAVY EXPORTS OF COPPER TO GERMANY

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Of the 494,000,000 pounds of copper exported from the United States during the first 10 months of this year more than one-third, 185,000,000 pounds, was consigned to Germany. Including the shipments to Holland, which are intended largely for German consumption, the exports to Germany exceeded 200,000,000 pounds.

The combined takings of France and Great Britain did not equal the shipments to Germany. Although Japan has figured as a heavy buyer of the metal, that country's takings were not much more than half last year's total, the exports up to the first of November amounting to 42,000,000 pounds, against 82,000,000 pounds in the first 10 months of 1920.

MICHIGAN TAX LAW UPHOLD

DETROIT, Michigan—The Michigan Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the state corporation tax law. All corporations doing business in Michigan must pay a tax of \$3.50 on each \$1000 of capital and surplus.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Agricultural implements manufactured in the United States during 1920 were valued at \$343,328,000. The amount exported was valued at \$46,278,000, or 13 per cent of the total manufactured.

ANNUAL REPORT OF COTTON EXCHANGE

New Orleans Organization Now Claims Results of Past Year Have Shown Economic Value of Future Contract System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—According to the annual report of the directors of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange "the season has been one of the most remarkable recorded in the annals of the cotton trade, and the manner in which the storm has been weathered in our market, and in fact throughout the south, is source for sincere congratulation."

"At no time, perhaps, since its inauguration has the economic value of the future contract system been so thoroughly demonstrated. This demonstration and the protection afforded the producing interests during the trying period, marking the first year of the world war are sufficient of themselves to accentuate the absolute necessity of fostering the contract business as a method of price insurance which makes cotton the most liquid article produced. In fact, in the immediate past, while cotton was for a time almost unsalable for other purposes, it was always salable for delivery on future contracts."

World Institution

"While in our market, the drastic conditions referred to were not without serious effect, the small decrease in membership is the best indication of the continued prosperity of our exchange. As a world institution, subject to world influences, the exchange has withstood the storm better than could have possibly been expected. The business of our members has not been so large (though this may be said of all other markets) but we have continued in the forefront as a great leading power in the world of cotton."

"In spots, to arrive, and cost, freight and insurance cotton the business of our members has in round numbers amounted to about 800,000 bales, against 1,000,000 bales last year and 1,250,000 bales the year before. "How far the decrease in our spot business has been due to the holding movement by producers cannot be approximated but it is probable that it constituted an important element."

Question of Wages

"The labor question, here as elsewhere, is a paramount issue. That the laborer is entitled to a living wage goes without saying, and it is undoubtedly to the interest of our trade that he should be properly compensated for his work. A fair day's pay for a fair day's work, is and should be a truism, but this does not mean that one man's pay should be expected to support two or more other men in partial idleness. Unionism for the protection of the interests of the worker is as right and proper as organization in other lines, but its true principle should be based on the same spirit of fairness that is expected elsewhere. It does not follow, therefore, that where a union embraces a larger number than is required for work in hand, wages should be maintained at a scale essential to the support of workers and non-workers. Naturally a few days' work in a week for each man, even at the highest wage, will not support the whole."

"This is a matter that should and must be adjusted if we are to hold our trade in competition with other ports. New Orleans is forging ahead in all lines of trade but there is room for a further enormous increase that will afford an abundance of work for labor and a fair profit to her merchants; but other markets are as wide awake as we are and we cannot expect to enlarge our trade or even to hold what we have unless we maintain ourselves on a competitive basis."

GOODRICH COMPANY IMPROVES

NEW YORK, New York—Current figures indicate a substantial improvement in the position of the B. F. Goodrich Company. During the first nine months of this year inventories were reduced from about \$72,000,000 to \$38,000,000, having necessitated increased production to maintain adequate inventories of finished products. During the same period bank indebtedness has been reduced over \$23,000,000, and it is expected that the company will have entirely liquidated this indebtedness by the end of the current year.

ACTION IN MOTOR PARTS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—While sales of parts and equipment by about 300 representative manufacturers to the principal car and truck makers declined 5 per cent during October, the consensus of opinion in the trade seems to be that the improvement from now on will be steady and fundamental, hence somewhat gradual, according to the monthly survey of the Motor & Accessory Manufacturers Association. The total amount of notes outstanding dropped off a little less than 6 per cent during the month, says the report.

A

NATION'S RESERVE
WEALTH ENORMOUSSecretary of the Interior in Annual
Report Recommends Reclamation
Projects to Veterans—
Cites Alaska as Fertile Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While the "national estate" of the United States comprises a total of 154,000,000 acres of forest reserves, and 300,000,000 acres of unreserved lands, a very large portion of which is only fit for grazing live stock, it would not be feasible to longer pursue the policy of rewarding returned soldiers by providing them with free homesteads under the bonus or additional homestead laws, or by any other legislation such as has followed war, from that of the Revolution to the Spanish War, says Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report just made public.

"Provision may be made, however, for large numbers of these soldiers, as well as other citizens, by which they may secure homesteads under the various reclamation projects now either in course of construction or proposed to be hereafter constructed. The area necessary for homes," the secretary's report, "under reclamation projects is much less than in the rainfall area where homes heretofore have been obtainable."

Secretary Fall devotes a large part of his report to the reclamation projects and in this connection, he argues that "an affirmative, strong policy be announced by the Executive." The reclamation projects referred to are in the northwestern states, including Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Nebraska. "Upon the whole," says the report, "practically every project is successful and the larger portion of the amount heretofore expended, and to be expended in its completion, may safely be counted upon to be returned under the provisions of the law."

First Crop Pays Costs

"The necessary advances can be made from year to year without becoming an excessive burden upon the taxpayers," the Secretary says, "and as has already been proved by experience one year's crop upon one acre of reclaimed irrigated ground will be of value largely in excess of the total amount expended in rendering such acre productive. Under the present system, or any proposed legislation, of course the cost of such project will be repaid and meanwhile the added wealth yielded will lighten the tax burden upon all the taxpayers of the country."

Referring to Alaska, the Secretary declares the resources of that territory and "the wealth to be drawn therefrom in the future are almost incalculable."

"There are 21,000,000 acres of land in forests in that territory," he says, "and many millions of acres upon the public domain upon which settlers may depend for mining timbers, lumber for houses, etc. There are millions of acres fitted for agriculture and the agricultural resources are such that a large population can be supported in Alaska without the importation of foodstuffs from the United States or other countries."

"The money appropriated by Congress for the reclamation projects are derived almost entirely from the sale of public lands in the public land states, from receipts from oil upon the public lands, and similar sources of revenue, and the cost of the projects under the law is to be and is being repaid by the purchasers of water rights and the lands under the projects themselves."

"I am justified," says Secretary Fall, "in calling attention to the fact that the Department of Interior—the home department—is fully equipped and prepared to do its part in the development of those great natural resources which must be developed, if the tax burden upon this and future generations is to be borne at all."

Bill Aids Unemployed

Under the heading of future activities and pending legislation, the report says: "There are now under consideration different bills in the Congress of the United States providing for further activities in the matter of reclamation of public lands. Should such proposed bills be enacted into law, additional opportunity for labor will be offered to the unemployed and at the same time homes made for those who desire them. One of the matters now receiving consideration is the project for the construction, by private individuals or by the government itself, of a large storage reservoir upon the Colorado River, with two principal purposes in view:

1. The protection of the Imperial Valley and other irrigation projects from the present constant danger through overflow of the uncontrolled storm waters of that great river.
 2. The production of hydroelectric power through the Boulder Canyon project in the enormous amount of approximately 700,000 horsepower.
- A hearing has been set, to be held in California at an early date for the consideration of these subjects.
- The reserve wealth of the nation, according to the report, is estimated at a minimum of \$150,000,000,000, contained in the public domain of more than 400,000,000 acres.

Coal and oil form the bulk of this wealth, the total coal deposits being estimated at 110,000,000,000 tons and the oil deposits at 1,325,000,000 barrels with an additional 50,000,000,000 barrels of shale oil.

From the development of these resources the federal government, Secretary Fall says, would realize by way of royalties, rentals, etc., a total of \$13,357,500,000.

The report states that the Alaskan

railroad from Seward to Fairbanks will be ready for operation in a few months. Vast deposits of valuable metalliferous minerals and great coal fields are known to exist and must be made accessible to the railroad and to coast transportation, and the government must assist in the matter of transportation, says the report. This, of course, necessitates the construction of wagon roads, trails, etc., and the development of water transportation from coast points to seagoing transportation lines. While no extensive oil development has yet been made, it is well known to this department, says the report, that indications of valuable oil deposits exist from Point Barrow to the Seward Peninsula.

COLLEGE ADOPTS
SELECTIVE PLANFaced With the Proposition of
Choosing 500 Entrants From
About 5000 Applicants, Dartmouth
Announces New Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Hanover, New Hampshire, Office

HANOVER, New Hampshire.—Facing the proposition of choosing 500 entrants from a field of 5000 applicants or more next fall, the Dartmouth College board of trustees announces the ratification of a selective process, drawn up by President Hopkins, in which high scholarship, character, qualities of leadership and geographical, professional and occupational distribution are the primary factors. Dartmouth is said to be the first of the old New England colleges to be faced with the necessity for choosing from among its applicants and the first in the country to announce a definite process of selection, facts which will attract wide interest in and attention to whatever results the college may achieve.

In selecting the class entering Dartmouth in September, 1922, the first element in determining choice will be exceptional scholarship, which will be considered indicative of proved intellectual capacity and which, when accompanied by an endorsement of character, shall be held a sufficient basis for selection. Selection on the basis of exceptional or high scholarship will in general be made from among those boys entering by special certificate by reason of having stood consistently in the highest quarter of their classes.

Character and qualities of leadership, as indicated by personal ratings made by school officers and others acquainted with the applicant, and the boy's promise, as indicated by blanks descriptive of school activities in which he has taken part, form the second element of the selective process.

One of the most interesting features of the Dartmouth selective process is the plan of preserving the variety of types of homes from which men come, the fundamental of professional and occupational distribution in regard to parents, which is the third element of the selection. This will be used to choose among groups of men otherwise equally desirable and will be used especially to protect in selection men properly qualified scholastically but to whom available aid is essential for undertaking a college course. The issue of geographical distribution also will be raised in the selective process and will be given to all properly qualified applicants who are residents of New Hampshire, residents of districts west of the Mississippi River, or residents of districts south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. This action is taken, according to Dartmouth officials, in order that the national character of the college may be maintained. In addition, all properly qualified sons of Dartmouth alumni and Dartmouth College officers will be accepted.

Low scholarship, according to the announcement, will be accepted as presumptive of inability to do college work either because of poverty of preparation or because of lack of intellectual capacity. Consequently, low scholarship will disqualify applicants for admission.

Priorities of application will be the deciding factor between applicants of like attainments, but priority of application otherwise will not be taken into consideration, and in order to prevent the irregularities it might occasion, the applicants, according to priority of application, will be divided into groups and selection made in turn from these groups.

CALIFORNIA MOTOR
BUS HAS EIGHT WHEELS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The first eight-wheeled motor bus ever constructed in the world has just been completed by Raul Fagool of this city, and is in operation, carrying passengers from San Francisco over a regular "loop" route to a number of cities. It carries 20 passengers, makes a speed of 25 miles an hour, and obtains 9.75 miles per gallon of gas.

There are four wheels in front, and four at the rear, and the turning radius is about 26 feet. Another bus of a similar type, but larger, to carry 30 passengers, is being constructed, while a similar eight-wheeled chassis has been converted into a 10-ton truck, which operates successfully. The front wheels steer in tandem, power being applied to both rear axles. The brakes are operated by compressed air and water. Greater safety, higher speed and more comfortable transportation are claimed for the eight-wheeled bus than for the four-wheeled buses now in operation here.

LIGHTING COMPANY
IS UNDER SCRUTINYCase of City of Boston Against
Edison Company Reopened
Before State Commission—
President Asked His Duties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston, Massachusetts, Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Attempt was made to establish the extent to which comparisons have been made with the operating processes of other electric light and power companies at a public hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission, reopening the case of the City of Boston and others against the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for a revision of rates and revocation of the so-called "coal clause," which operates as a surcharge on consumers' bills. Examination of Charles L. Edgar, president of the company, by Greenville S. MacFarland, of counsel for the petitioners, developed what the latter characterizes as "Stygian darkness" as to certain of the operations of the company.

Opening with a cross-examination of the company official, Mr. MacFarland established that Mr. Edgar had been chief executive of the Edison Company for many years. Counsel then asked the executive whether during his period of service he had ever entertained any definite notion as to his duties as chief executive, which Mr. Edgar defined as selecting men to perform the several and specialized executive functions of the corporation's activities, and overseeing them to the extent of determining whether their functions were adequately performed. Asked what he conceived as his duty as chief executive in relation to the public, Mr. Edgar said that it is to see that the relationship is on "a proper basis."

"Basis of Fairness"

Just what a proper basis constitutes was defined for the benefit of counsel as "a basis of fairness," which, in turn, was interpreted as a basis which takes the public into confidence and treats the individual consumers equally according to the nature of service used. The duties of the chief executive in point of rates, Mr. Edgar defined as the giving of "fair rates." In response to Mr. MacFarland's request for amplification of that phrase, fair rates were declared to be those based on taking the income of the company to be a proper one with proper allowance for operating expenses, depreciation, return on investment and reserve.

From this Mr. MacFarland turned to what appeared to be the main theme of his examination. He inquired what efforts have been or are being made to keep in touch with progress in the manufacture and distribution of electric light in the United States and elsewhere in the world. He asked whether comparisons have been made with companies selling light and power for less than the Boston company. Mr. Edgar said that there is an employee of the corporation who is concerned with inquiries into processes and progress, and averred that there is no way to find out whether other companies can undersell the Edison Company of Boston. Mr. Edgar said that he was not informed of the activities of such companies as the Cleveland, Ohio, municipally-owned company, the New York company and those in Pasadena, California, and Seattle, Washington.

In concluding his examination, Mr. MacFarland recalled to Mr. Edgar's mind that when consolidation of electric companies was being sought one argument was that the greater unit could provide greater economy. Mr. Edgar said that this was true in generation of electricity, while distribution is a question of geography, expenses varying with the area and the density of consuming population. The chief executive of the company appeared to be more inclined to regard the proposition as theory than when it was presented as tangible argument for consolidation. Mr. MacFarland, expressing surprise at what he termed the Stygian darkness which appeared to enshroud Mr. Edgar, rested his case, "until some one who knew something about the operations of the company could appear to testify."

City's Examination

Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, took up the case by questioning Samuel H. Midram, expert retained by the city to investigate the books of the Edison Company. It was established that on June 30, 1920 the company had a total of \$4,499,531.08 on its property accounts; these figures being accepted as a basis upon which to build the operations of the company during the past 21 years. Mr. Midram and Mr. Hill proceeded to explain details of method of appropriating for new construction and replacement and the manner in which the book detail was handled.

As was intimated in Mr. Hill's opening last summer, the value of certain suburban properties absorbed by the company and appearing on their books as "used and useful," and figuring as such in the computation of rates, is questioned by the city. Mr. Hill emphasized, in the course of explanations of the yearly figures and clerical details, that in using the company's figures he did not wish it understood that he acquiesced entirely in their correctness, particularly in the instance of these properties, listed as "used and useful."

INTERNATIONAL COURT
CONVENES JANUARY 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Permanent Court of International Justice will hold its first session at The Hague on January 30, according to informa-

tion received from Sir Eric Drummond, secretary of the court, by Prof. John Bassett Moore, one of the judges. Professor Moore believes that the success of the court depends largely upon the support it receives from governments and the public. He would not be discouraged if at the outset the court were not overburdened with business.

"The worthiest and sublimest of efforts," he says, "may be destined, if not to failure, at least to disappointment. It is better, however, to have hoped and lost than never to have hoped at all."

Professor Moore recalls that the Supreme Court of the United States at its first regular session had no cases on its docket, and later when its business slowly increased its decisions were not always effectual. And he points out that the Court of Justice was not intended to supersede the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague in 1907, which would continue to serve a useful purpose.

Charles S. Whitman, former Governor of New York, at a dinner in Professor Moore's honor, said that the Court of Justice represented a notable advance of the reign of law and justice and was designed to serve the world as a whole and not merely any concert or alliance of nations.

POLITICAL INTRIGUE
HAMPERS SCHOOLSPublic Education Association of
New York Summarizes Local
Conditions and Advocates
Creating Federal Department

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Take the public schools out of politics and give them the degree of financial and professional independence that will enable them to operate for the benefit of the children instead of for the advancement of political ambitions.

Thus the Public Education Association sums up the chief need of the New York City schools. The association discusses the school situation frankly, as one of those organizations for civic advancement which President Harding, in his proclamation setting apart this week as American Education Week, mentioned as having a special duty at this time to bring to public attention, constructive methods by which school deficiencies can be supplied.

The association summarizes New York City's public school deficiencies as holding about 123,000 children on part time, nearly 195,000 on double sessions, upwards of 600,000 in oversize classes and a steadily deteriorating school plant.

As to constructive remedies, the association proposes: Financial independence for the schools; an end to divided responsibility; Board of Education freed to administer schools on a purely professional basis, so unhampered that it cannot sidestep or shift its obligations; freedom to be guaranteed "whether the board is elected or appointed; adequate appropriations; community to give generously to the schools and school authorities to deal fairly with the communities in making every dollar count to its utmost; better results at minimum costs, made possible by more businesslike methods; board to be open-minded, unhampered by political intrigue, independent to act on a professional basis.

Concerning national education needs, the association says: "President Harding calls our attention particularly to the 'more than 5,000,000 boys and girls in America' who are not availing themselves of our free school advantages and are lacking in that youthful schooling which is so essential to the making of an intelligent citizenship." He might have enlarged this picture by calling attention to the hundreds of thousands of children throughout the country who are taught by immature teachers, who are less than 21 years of age, with little or no high school training, with no professional preparation for their work, and who are, in a great majority of cases, products of the same schools in which they teach. He might have pointed out that the average education of the children in the public schools is less than the completion of the sixth grade and that less than 10 per cent ever complete the high school course.

Of every 100 children starting in the first grade together, 30 are dropped before they reach the sixth grade, 30 more before completing the eighth grade, and 30 more before graduating from high schools. About eight more are dropped before college and about one of the two remaining educational pilgrims completes his college course!

"Here, indeed, is a problem for national concern, and because of that fact it is a problem that calls for national leadership and coordination of effort. The local communities can do much to remedy the situation on their own initiative, but their efforts would be far more if there were a federal department of education which could make this local initiative and control more effective by placing the experience of the whole country at their disposal."

"This is a chance for President Harding. We welcome gladly his suggestion that we concentrate our energies upon improving our local situation, but we invite him to provide the national leadership that will help us to coordinate our efforts with those of the thousands of other local communities, whose composite educational achievements are to guarantee the welfare of the nation as a whole. 'Let us have a federal department of education!' Will the President lead the way?"

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**UNION IS ACCUSED OF
MULCTING WORKERS**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Lockwood Committee is now investigating unions. Three officers of the Inside Electrical Workers Union No. 3 yesterday refused immunity waivers.

Joseph Lawler, treasurer, finally consented to testify when assured that he would not be prosecuted for any testimony he might give. He testified that as a committee of one he deposited and withdrew union funds, paying himself for such services. The union business was strictly cash. He was unable to trace the \$26,000 which the investigation has shown to be missing from the union's accounts.

Testimony has indicated the belief in union circles that Electrical Workers Union No. 3 collected about \$250,000 annually in dues from non-union workers who received permission to work from week to week. The secretary of the union is said to have deposited to his own account the death benefits of four union men and has induced some union men to make wills in his behalf. Though the union has only 3800 members among the 15,000 to 20,000 electrical workers in the city, it is said that it enriches its treasury by granting non-union men permission to work by paying what amounts to \$130 a year for journey-men and \$52 for helpers; these men, it is said, were not permitted to join the union. It was testified that at least \$26,000 of the money thus realized was unaccounted for.

A former member of the union said that for information he was alleged to have given the Department of Justice following a munitions plant explosion, he was fined \$1500 and suspended for 30 years; and that he had been offered \$250 by three men, two members of the union, to help a man "smuggled over from Germany" to photograph the plant.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

London, November, 1921.

PROBABLY such a thing has never happened before. On Saturday, November 5, the Westminster Gazette, which has had a run of 25 years as an evening paper, was published for the last time. On Monday, November 7, it appeared as a morning paper, carrying on its old advanced Liberal tenets, and its interest in literature.

WHEN, in 1893, Mr. W. W. Astor bought the Pall Mall Gazette, etc., and the editor, E. T. Cook, and his colleagues retired "into the wilderness," they were approached by Mr. George Newnes with the proposal to start another penny evening paper on the old lines. The Westminster Gazette was the result. Perhaps its cleverest advertisement was to employ a green-tinted paper, in the course of time E. T. Cook resigned and was followed by J. A. Spender as editor. Mr. J. A. Spender still controls the political side of the Morning Westminster, which announces that it will pay the same attention to literature as the evening Westminster did. Its chief literary features are "Woodrow Wilson as I Know Him" by Joseph P. Tumulty, and a new novel by Arnold Bennett called "Mr. Prohack." I do not find that Mr. Tumulty's reminiscences are agreeable. Mr. Arnold Bennett's novel has all his old metallic humor, and cast-iron characterization. I am buying the Westminster because I want to know what happens to "Mr. Prohack."

IT HAS not been explained why the Westminster Gazette was changed from an evening into a morning paper but it may be suggested that latterly London evening papers, with the exception of The Evening News, which has the benefit of the Harmsworth organization, have had an uphill fight. Visitors to America sometimes ask the question, "Why are advertisements so plentiful in the New York evening papers, and why are they so scanty in the London evening papers?" The fact is the London evening papers are burdened with snippets, and passing sensations. It is likely that a sound, sensible, reticent evening paper, treating life and the arts with dignity, such as The Echo did, in the time of Mr. Pastmore Edwards, would have a good chance of success.

THERE has been considerable discussion in literary circles about the money prize offered by the French journal "Femina-Vie Heureuse" for the best English novel of the year. A committee has been sitting, presided over by Mrs. Margaret Woods, to choose three English novels from which the French committee will select the one to receive the prize. The three books chosen by the English committee are "Dangerous Ages" by Miss Rose Macaulay, which obtained the largest number of votes, "Bliss" by Miss Katherine Mansfield and "The Black Penny" by Brett Young.

I HAVE such pleasant recollections of Miss Macaulay's "Pottersham" that I decided to read "Dangerous Ages." My copy, states that by August, 1921, it had run through five editions. It is bright and amusing, and also irritating and sad. Miss Macaulay has a remarkable power of characterization, but what I complain about in modern stories, of which her is typical, is that they offer no solution of the problems they raise. It does no good to anybody for an author to end a book with an interrogation or with asterisks. It is supposed to be artistic. No, it is merely a trick. The trouble with all the charming, and drowsy people in this book is that they are all living entirely for themselves, and planning and considering their own happiness. Perhaps the author wishes us to imitate the moral, but after so much trouble in analyzing the characters, I submit that the moral should be made as plain as their waywardness.

EVEN Mr. Charles Marriott's new novel, called "The Grave Imperfection," which deals with the important subject of decentralization and the cultivation of village industries, has this kind of fashionable, enigmatical ending. I am not more stupid than most readers, but if I were asked to state what "The Grave Imperfection" leads up to, and what the story is meant to convey to the reader, I should find it difficult to answer. It does not seem fair, when one has read, and enjoyed innumerable pages, to end with a note of interrogation.

IN HIS new book called "The Triumph of the Egg" Mr. Sherwood Anderson plays with the note of interrogation. Indeed, the first sketch is called "I want to know why." But the curious interest of this book is its combination of the plastic and the literary arts. Before the literary studies begin there are photographs of a series of impressions in clay by Tennessee Mitchell representing some of the characters. I do not think that they add to the interest of the book. It is an author's business to make his characters so real that the reader can visualize them.

AFTER these clever but rather annoying books it is pleasant to open a volume for which there can be nothing at the highest praise. This volume is called "London of the Future" by The London Society. It has always been a dream of mine that there should be a government department called "The Future" which would deal entirely with plans for the future. This book goes far to realize that dream as regards the future of London. It is a labor of love: the various essays in it have been written by members of The London Society, and each one looks ahead and considers how the city can be made more beautiful and more livable in the years that are to come.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Memories and Notes of Persons and Places: 1852-1912. By Sir Sidney Colvin. London: Edward Arnold & Co. 18s. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

Sir Sidney Colvin's career has been made up of useful and interesting activities. He has held an important professorship in a great university, and posts of the highest responsibility in two world-famous museums. He is an acknowledged authority in more than one branch of art and literature, and has written the final biography of one of the princes of English poetry. And, as his delightful book of memories shows, he has been supremely happy in his friendships. With many of the great Victorians he has been familiar; with Ruskin and Browning and Meredith, with Rossetti and Burne-Jones, and above all, of course, with Robert Louis Stevenson. At one time it was hoped that he would do for Stevenson what he has done for Keats, with the added advantage of personal familiarity. The biography of "Pottersham" fell to another hand and Sir Sidney contented himself with the excellent introductory chapters to the letters, supplemented now by 56 pages of vivid reminiscence.

Sir Sidney's acquaintance with the man who, it can scarcely be an exaggeration to say, was to become his main interest in life, began at a little railway station in East Suffolk, where he met "a strapping in a velvet jacket and straw hat." They were guests of the same house, whether they walked together, Colvin, who had heard of Stevenson from Mrs. Sitwell, well known to readers of the letters and now Lady Colvin, at once felt his companion's signal charm. "I could not wonder," he writes, "at what I presently learnt—how within an hour of his first appearance at the rectory, knapsack on back, a few days earlier, he had captivated the whole household. To his cousin the hostess, a woman of a fine, sympathetic nature and of course, well known before-hand, though she had never seen him in her husband's light as now. With her husband the professor, a clergyman of solid antiquarian and ecclesiastical knowledge and an almost Pickwickian simplicity of character, corresponding to his lovely round visage and innocently beaming spectacles—with Professor, "Stirry," as he called his wife's young cousin, was already something of a favorite. Of their guests, I found one, a boy of 10, watching, looking on, and waiting, that he could monopolize the newcomer's attention, either to show off to him the scenes of his boy theater or to conduct him confidentially by the hand about the garden or beside the moat. . . . He spent those summer nights and days for us all as I have scarce known any spot before or since."

Thenceforward the two men saw one another at more or less frequent intervals—in England, in Scotland, on the Continent—until that day when Stevenson set out for the South Seas, to make his home, though he did not know it at the time, on a southern island. The correspondence by which the friendship was continued is already known to the world; at least Stevenson's side of it. It is of the years of actual contact that Sir Sidney writes here, and of all that has been written of R. L. S. there is nothing that gives a more lively impression of the man than these few pages. There is admirable characterization in them and no unambiguously characterizing anecdote. One of the best is the following, apropos of the scrapes which Stevenson's unconventional habits and appearance sometimes got him into.

"Once, however, he had his revenge and his hour of triumph, of which to my deep regret I was not myself a witness. On the way from Nice to Royat he had stopped at Clermont-Ferrand, the old provincial capital of Auvergne. He went to a bank to cash some circular notes of the British Linen Company in Edinburgh. His appearance had the usual, almost magical, effect of arousing suspicions, amounting to conviction, of his dishonesty. The men in office roundly told him that there was no such firm among their correspondents; that they more than suspected him of having come with intent to defraud, but as an act of kindness would give him five minutes to make himself scarce before they sent for the police. For once he kept his head and temper, outwardly at least; sturdily declined to leave the premises, and insisted that the police should be sent for immediately. Presently his eye was caught by a rack of pigeon-holes containing letters and documents which by some intuition he saw or divined to be from foreign correspondents of the firm; dashed at it despite all remonstrances; rummaged the papers before the eyes of the astonished clerks; drew forth in triumph a bundle containing correspondence from the British Linen Company, including the letter of credit for himself; demanded that the partners and men in authority should be brought down, and when they appeared, exposed to them with a torrent of scornful eloquence their misconduct of their business, and drew a terrifying picture of the ruin that they must inevitably reap from such treatment of distinguished foreign clients. His triumph was complete; the whole house, partners and clerks, abased themselves in regrets and apologies and escorted him to the door with fawning demonstrations of respect." It must have been a wonderful scene, and one may be sure that it lost nothing in Stevenson's own telling.

Of Mrs. Stevenson Sir Sidney has etched a vivid little portrait, and it is the more noteworthy because the wives of genius have not always had full justice done them by the friends of genius. Strength and staunchness were, as I saw her, her ruling qualities; strength and staunchness not indeed masculine in their kind, but truly womanly. . . . Deep and rich capacities were in her, alike for tragedy and humor; all her moods, thoughts, and instincts were vividly genuine and her own, and her daily talk, like her letters, was admirable both for play of feeling and character and for choice and color of words. On those who knew the pair after their marriage, her personality impressed itself almost as vividly as his; and in my mind his image lives scarce more indelibly than that of the small dark-complexioned, eager, devoted woman his mate."

Sir Sidney, who has been concerned with the plastic arts even more constantly than with literature, has the seeing eye, and excels in incisive portraiture. One of his earliest pictures is of Ruskin, the first of the great men with whom he came into close contact. Sir Sidney, of course, was only a child when the author of "Modern Painters" was at the height of his fame, but he used to be taken to Denmark Hill, and has preserved "the image of his slender, slightly stooping figure clad in the invariable dark blue frock coat and bright blue necktie; and of his small head, with its strongly marked features, its sweep of thick brown hair and closely trimmed side-whiskers; above all, of the singular bitter-sweet expression of his mouth . . . and of the intense weight and penetration of his glance as he fixed his deep blue eyes upon yours from under the thick bushy prominence of his eyebrows (those were an inheritance from his father, who had them shaggy and longer than I have seen on any other man). The warmth and almost caressing courtesy of his welcome were as captivating as his manner was personal; in shaking hands he would raise the forearm from the elbow, which he kept close to his side, and bringing the hand down with a full sweep upon yours would hold you firmly clasped until greetings were over and talk, which generally turned immediately to teaching, began."

adventurous Trelawney; conversations with Gladstone, Gambetta and Victor Hugo; memories of old days at the British Museum and some of its more remarkable servants; vignettes of men of lesser celebrity, but not necessarily more fully discussed—these are some of the ingredients of a most readable volume. It will have been observed, moreover, that places as well as persons are mentioned in the title, and though the landscapes are far fewer than the portraits there are some finely wrought impressions of Greece and Brittany, and best of all, of the quiet Suffolk country and Sir Sidney's ancient home, with its gentle undulations and its water-meadows, its wealth of varied coloring and its breezes from the sea.

III

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As Colvin's own opinions developed, he found it impossible always to endorse Ruskin's views at this diverse point put an end to intimacy, though not to the admiration of the younger man for what was undoubtedly great in the elder. With two other men of genius, who had also come, under Ruskin's influence, Rossetti and Burne-Jones, he was, since they were nearer his own age, on terms of more equal friendship. He knew Rossetti at the Chelsea days, when the poet-painter lived in "the handsome old red-brick house" overlooking the Thames; and he describes "the combined gloom and richness of its decorations, the somber hangings, the doors and panelings painted in somber dark green sparsely picked out with red and lighted here and there by a round convex mirror; the shelves and cupboards laden with brassware and old blue Nankin china . . . the long, green and shady garden at the back, with its uncanny manager of wombat, racoon, armadillo, kangaroo, or whatever might be the special pet or pets of the moment." Rossetti's readings of his own poetry are among Sir Sidney's "golden memories." "Most of the poets I have known have had their own special way of reading, and it was generally interesting or impressive to hear. Rossetti's way was not dramatic in any ordinary sense of the word. It was rather a chant, a monotonous; but somehow he was able with little variation of pitch or inflection to express a surprising range and richness of emotion. His voice was magical in its mellow beauty of timbre and quality and in its power to convey the sense of a whole world of brooding passion and mystery, both human and elemental, behind the words." When the poet at last decided to publish his poems, he consulted Colvin on their revision and arrangement, and when he was introduced to him by R. L. S., and how were among the first to praise their beauties and to defend them against the attacks of Buchanan.

Nevertheless, his personal relations were closer with Burne-Jones, who would seem to have had a place in his affections second only to that of Stevenson. Like all who have written of the painter, he bears witness to his peculiar charm, his gentleness and delightful humor.

IV

Browning, hearty and outwardly rather commonplace, was met everywhere, for he went everywhere; but Meredith must be sought in the seclusion of Box Hill, where Sir Sidney was introduced to him by R. L. S., and whether he often subsequently went to enjoy that amazing conversation of which so much has been written. "His best and most characteristic talk was above all things spontaneous, abundant, inventive, leaping and flinging itself from idea to idea and from clause to clause. The more overpowering of his monologues sprang sometimes from the mere overflow of animal and intellectual spirits. Sometimes, before a mixed company which included strangers, I fear it must be owned that they gave an impression of proceeding from a desire to show off and play fireworks. I do not think that impression was quite just. The truth is that Meredith cherished an ideal of what the brilliance of everyday social intercourse ought to be, which corresponded not at all to the capacities of ordinary persons but to the quite abnormal and super-athletic activities of his own brains." There was, however, another aspect, even conversational, of this brilliant man. "In take-a-tate intercourse he rarely, in my experience, mounted the high intellectual or fantastic stilts, but would enter simply, with the power and incisiveness of a master but on perfectly free and equal terms, on almost any subject of human or historical or literary discussion." Glimpses of George Eliot at The Priory and Watts at Little Holland House; a visit to Shelley's friend, the

adventurous Trelawney; conversations with Gladstone, Gambetta and Victor Hugo; memories of old days at the British Museum and some of its more remarkable servants; vignettes of men of lesser celebrity, but not necessarily more fully discussed—these are some of the ingredients of a most readable volume. It will have been observed, moreover, that places as well as persons are mentioned in the title, and though the landscapes are far fewer than the portraits there are some finely wrought impressions of Greece and Brittany, and best of all, of the quiet Suffolk country and Sir Sidney's ancient home, with its gentle undulations and its water-meadows, its wealth of varied coloring and its breezes from the sea.

WAR POSSIBILITIES

Sea-Power in the Pacific: A Study of the American-Japanese Naval Problem. By Hector G. Bywater. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. 3s.

Two-thirds of Mr. Bywater's volume, dealing in detail with ships, armaments, bases, personnel, and policies of the Japanese and American navies, seems likely to be made obsolete by the march of events in Washington. Such analyses, in any case, have an appeal only for the more ardent devotees of the game of war. But the last two or three chapters, envisaging an actual conflict between the two nations, do a very timely and important service by bringing to general attention the insidious fact that, in such a conflict, Japan, upon the present ratio of naval strength, could not only defend herself but take the Philippines and maintain control of the western Pacific.

The situation is forcefully stated by "a distinguished American naval officer" whom Mr. Bywater quotes: "The Philippines are there for Japan whenever she likes to take them, and nothing can prevent her from seizing them when she feels disposed to do so. As at present circumstances, the United States could do nothing whatever to protect them in time of war. . . . If the United States were foolish enough to locate a fleet at Manila the history of Port Arthur would repeat itself, with us in the rôle of the Russians. An expeditionary force, consisting of 18-knot transports, guarded by a squadron of reasonable strength, could leave the southern ports of Japan, reach Manila in three days, and make itself absolute master of Luzon before succor could arrive from Hawaii, the nearest naval base, which is some 5000 miles away. Consequently, when the 'rescuing fleet' did turn up, it would find the Japanese flag waving over Manila, and itself, with depleted bunkers, forced to fight under the most disadvantageous conditions or to beat an ignominious retreat without standing upon the order of its going. That is not merely a picture of what might happen, but of what most assuredly will happen if war breaks out within the next few years."

The inference drawn from this is that the United States should make an impregnable naval base of the island of Guam. But even with this alone, if we accept the strategic conclusions here presented, Japan could be defeated in Asiatic waters only by efforts and sacrifices far beyond those which the United States made in the world war, and as it would appear to most of us, far out of proportion to the issues involved. Yet the United States hardly wishes to "scuttle" the Philippines, or to consent that the course of events in the Far East shall be determined solely by Japan.

In short, the United States alone cannot protect the Philippines, or secure the adoption of her policies in the Far East, where her view of what is just and right differs from the view taken by Japan. The solution seems to lie definitely in the direction of concerted action with other powers. How far the United States is willing to go in this direction, and what may thus be accomplished, the Washington Conference should reveal.

SAGAS AS HISTORY

The Norse Discoverers of America: The Vineland Sagas translated and discussed. By G. M. Gathorne-Hardy. Oxford at the Clarendon Press. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$4.75.

The average man has delved very little into the rather numerous books and articles of the last century that have dealt with Leif Ericsson and the voyages of the vikings to what is supposed to have been the land now known as America. If the average man now will have patience and read this scholarly and enthusiastic discussion by Mr. Gathorne-Hardy, page by page, his concept of the activities of the Norsemen will be considerably broadened. Though the book is not written in altogether popular fashion, and though only parts of the sagas are translated in prosaic language, the material is certainly worth considering both as history and as literature.

Sagas, of course, were intended to present history for both the entertainment and instruction of hearers and readers. Mr. Gathorne-Hardy examines them as historical records, and concludes that the Norsemen actually did land on the American Continent. He disposes of the objections of others who have studied the records, and argues with a great deal of careful animation for his own conclusions. The volume should be of some special interest at this time, when both past landings in America are being celebrated and renewed consideration is being given to the relations of America, past and present, to the rest of the world. History such as this is valuable in showing how no one section of the world ever has been completely isolated from and independent of other sections.

THE NOBEL PRIZE

Anatole France

The award of the Nobel Prize for literature to Anatole France, does not, like the same award of 1920, direct attention to a figure up to then unknown or little heard of in the English-speaking world. While Hamun came to both England and the United States as a surprise—and a surprise which has since become a source of unending delight—Anatole France is an old favorite, whose works are widely read and admired in English as in French. His play, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," has been seen and applauded for its wit, its wise insight into human nature, its charming modernization of medieval fiction. His "Thais" is almost as popular in the original book form as in the melodious musical setting provided for it by Massenet; his "The Red Lily" is a pocket-sized classic; his "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard" is a textbook on our colleges; his "Vie Littéraire" is one of the vade mecum of the critic who aspires to higher things than merely clever comment.

Of course, mild protests too much against the number of books published. It cannot be denied that, despite his bibliographical fears, he has done his best to add to the world's store of volumes. One is thankful, indeed, that he did not follow the logical conclusions of his ideas and stop writing altogether. France cease writing? The idea is unthinkable. It was he who defined his impressionistic criticism as "the adventure of a soul amongst masterpieces." Through him, and through Remy de Gourmont after him, much has been done to destroy the fetish of so-called impersonal criticism. France is one of the greatest stylists of the French tongue—a quality likewise shared by de Gourmont. To attain the effect of durable prose is relatively difficult; to attain charm—genuine charm that avoids on the one hand the disagreeable effect of prying familiarity and on the other the less unpleasant affectation of clever frivolity—is perhaps even more difficult. To unite the delicacy of such charm with the durability of a ductile, tenuous yet firm, prose is the triumph of few masters, and Anatole France is one of the precious few. His style is not a verbal varnish over a coarse substratum of thought; it is not to be severed from his thought; it is an aspect of it, a supradressed trick of rhetoric. The style, the thought, are in this case the man.

France is not, of course, his real name. He was christened Jacques Anatole Thibault. He first came to the attention of a few in Paris in 1885, with his essay upon the French poet Alfred de Vigny. In 1876 appeared "Les Noces Corinthiennes," followed in three years by "Jocaste et le Chat Maigre." It was not until the publication of "The Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard," however, in 1881, that the man and his literary recognition. Now came a series of short tales, among them the well-known "Le Livre de Mon Ami." In 1890, with "Thais," he strikes a new vein. The various books dealing with the ever-interesting Bergeret indicate yet another phase of his universal interests. Bergeret is clearly France himself; in the fourth of these books, which are grouped under the general title of "L'Histoire Contemporaine," the author plunges into the Dreyfus affair, in which he played an honorable part. Even before his first work in fiction, as far back as 1873, France had laid his first offerings upon the altar of the Muse of Verse, with a small volume of poems entitled "Les Poèmes Domestiques." But in a larger sense he remains the poet throughout his career. He achieves the effect of fusing thought and word into a unity of highly energized speech. Such writers as France and de Gourmont should be read, part of the time at least, aloud. And if at all possible, in their native tongue.

To Anatole France, more than truth, which is elusive, is beauty. But we do not read him for his conclusions. And for that matter, he himself does not believe in too readily reached conclusions. He believes least of all, perhaps, in himself. There is nothing in him of the dogmatic pontiff. He "says his say," and he is ready, nay eager, to hear what you have to offer in return. It is so easy to write that he has charm; that charm must be directly felt from his pages for it is its own sole definition. One of his most recent books, dealing with youthful and childish reminiscences, reveals his characteristic traits in unabated power. All the appeal of innocent infancy is here, and all the unassuming wisdom of contemplative maturity. "France," one critic has written, "is less a thinker

than an artist in thoughts." Nor, one imagines, would France object to such a description, for it connotes adequately his temperamental unwillingness to make hard and fast affirmations and his equally temperamental aptitude for weaving thoughts into a musical sequence.

His intellectual parentage has been ascribed largely to Renan. Their views coincide or, rather, overlap in certain respects. Thus France, like Renan, is no blind devotee of physical science; he does not look to it for a complete view of life, nor for answers to the great questions. He has mingled fearlessly in politics when he felt the call to defend liberty; he has satirized the follies of his own fellow partisans; he has preserved, as far as such a thing is possible, a proud personal independence. The Nobel Prize can surely mean little to him, whether as money or as honor. It is, according to its founder's wishes, a prize meant for bestowal upon writers of idealistic influence. The very first one was awarded, in 1901, to the French poet Sully-Prudhomme; other Frenchmen who have received it are Maeterlinck and Rolland. But France? An idealist, surely, but of tenuous, vague ideals, and purposely so. . . . It has been rumored that he will devote the money of the award to the starving Russians. It would be just like the man. He is none the less human for his ability to detect human follies and to comment upon them. It would be a mistake, too, to consider him an aloof commentator; as was Remy de Gourmont. He dwells in no ivory tower; to be sure, his general attitude is one of withdrawal, but before he withdraws he lives among the brawlers, the thinkers and the doers of life's vast market-place. Because of this his work will live longer than that of similar writers who went into withdrawal before they established any contact with the real life of their day and generation.

GOOD PICTURES

Furniture of the Pilgrim Century, 1620-1720. By Wallace Nutting. Boston: Marshall Jones Co. \$15.

The book which Mr. Nutting has produced must place all those interested in old furniture under a very distinct obligation to him, if for nothing else because of its wealth of illustration. Anyone who has made a study of this subject is aware of how largely the picture enters in the matter. One good picture of an antique desk, an antique table, an antique andiron, or what not, is worth many pages of description when it comes to a question of identification. Mr. Nutting's book is full of pictures, and pictures of the most excellent order. Indeed, the book is conceived on a reverse style to most books, in that "the picture is the thing." "Furniture of the Pilgrim Period" contains no less than a thousand illustrations from photographs taken by the author. Furniture collectors interested in this period, certainly one of the most interesting as far as the Americans are concerned, will find Mr. Nutting's book invaluable.

COLLECTED MATERIAL

Fifty Years a Journalist. By Melville E. Stone. Garden City, New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$5.

The exigencies of ordinary newspaper writing have so shaped Mr. Stone's manner of expression that here in his history of his journalistic experiences he presents what would be columns half-columns and fillers, with enthusiasm. Some of his memories are so put together as to be very amusing. Thus he speaks of his marriage in a very nonchalant sentence in the midst of a paragraph about an iron foundry, a machine shop, and the first appearance of folding iron theater chairs in the world. His book, however, shows unmistakably on every page what the customary ideals of news-getting have been in the United States, and so is illuminating.

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THE HOME FORUM

My Leetle Cabane

I'm sittin' to-night on da leetle cabane,
I'm happier dan da king,
An' ev'ry corner's ringin' out wit'
musique de ole storo sing.
I hear de cry of de winter win', for de
storm-gale's open wide
But I don't care nothin' for win' or
storm, so long I was safe in-
side.
For I look on de corner oyer dere,
An' see it ma birt' canoe,
I look on de wall w'ere ma rifle hang
along wit' de good snowshoe,
An' ev'ry ting else on de worl' I got,
safe on dis place near me.
An' here you are too, ma brave ole
dog, wit' your nose up agen ma
knee.
An' here we be stay' 'till de summer
day, w'en ev'ry ting's warm and
bright.
On winter too w'en de stormy win'
blow lak shew to-night.
Let dem stay on de city, on great
beeg house, dem feller dat's be
rich man.
For we're happy an' satisfy here, mon
chien, on our own leetle small
cabane.

—William Henry Drummond.

It Is Almost Always
Yesterday

In one of his two hundred and sev-
enty-odd stories O. Henry introduced
a certain restaurant. . . . "Formerly,"
he said, "it was a resort for interesting
Bohemians; but now only writers,
painters, actors, and musicians go
there." That was half irony and half
serious. For whatever else Bohemia
may be it is almost always yesterday.
With the exception of Henry Murger,
who has so often been charged with
idealizing a life that was in reality
very commonplace, the men who have
been most conspicuous in bringing
Bohemia into fiction, such men as du
Maurier and Thackeray, for example,
have drawn upon their memories, and
tinged their pages with the color born
of reminiscence. "At twenty," James
Hupceker recently chronicled, "I dis-
covered with sorrow that there was no
such enchanted spot as the Latin Quar-
ter. An old Frenchman informed me
that Paris had seen the last of the
famous Quarter after the Commune,
but a still older person swore that the
Latin Quarter had not been in exist-
ence since 1848." That is just it.
Probably the sceptic of 1848 would have
contended that the real Bohemia
went out with the Hundred Days; the
men of 1812 have explained that it had
been obsolete since 1789; and so on
back to Francois Villon, who himself
might have jeered at it as a memory of
yesterday.—Arthur Bartlett Maurice,
"The New York of the Novelists."

The Road to Happiness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
HUMANITY instinctively knows
that there is a condition of per-
fect happiness which may be reached
if it can only find the key to the right
door which opens up the way. To
find this key has always been and
always will be the chief end and aim
of mankind. Some seem to regard a
life of complete idleness as affording
them an opportunity to attain this
end; others regard a continual round
of gaudy of a social nature as best
calculated to give them a maximum of
happiness, while others find their chief
solace in the acquisition of wealth,
entailing constant effort and perpe-
tual worry. Few seem to realize that
in all these things the actuating mo-
tive is to forget themselves and a de-
sire to prevent their thoughts from
dwelling on a time when they will not
be capable of indulging in their fa-
vorite pastime, and those few have en-
deavored to make themselves believe
that their particular earthly ambition
will be gratified in what they conceive
heaven to be. To the Indian it is the
happy hunting grounds; to many so-
called Christians the "life hereafter"
means complete rest from all toil,
and happiness in idleness; while to
the followers of Islam the gratifica-
tion of sensual pleasure for eternity
appears to be the ideal state. Sooner
or later, however, the truth must come
to each of these seekers after happi-
ness, that the key they have selected
will not open the right door, and that
the time has been wasted in fruitless
endeavor.

It is a strange fact that each one
has to learn this lesson for himself;
that the experience of countless thou-
sands in the past has afforded little
which he seems to benefit by as ex-
emplary, and hence the admonition,
"Work out your own salvation with
fear and trembling."
Mankind has always flattered itself
that its powers of reason are suffi-
cient to guide it in everything, but
this is not true unless reason is based
upon substantial foundations, and if
these foundations consist simply of
self-gratification, they will be found
to be simply sand, which will not sup-
port the pressure of a superstructure.
In order to be a safe guide reason
must be based upon Principle, God,
who is both the author and finisher
of the foundation and superstructure of
our faith or understanding. Just why
happiness can never be secured
through the possession of material
things or the gratification of sensual
desires of any kind, is because happi-
ness is the expression of spiritual con-
sciousness, and matter or sense have
nothing in common with this.

One of the earliest lessons taught
in the Bible illustrative of the fact
that peace, joy, and happiness or
heaven cannot be acquired by or
through material means, is the story
of the building of the Tower of Babel.
It is recounted that these people
thought to construct a great tower,
the summit of which would reach to
heaven, the main purpose of which
was to cement the social fabric of hu-
manity together, to keep mankind
from being scattered over the face of
the earth, but it ended in confusion,
as all such efforts have continued to
do from that time to the present.
What they failed to realize, and what
mankind still ignores, is the fact that
they had constructed a tower of right-
eousness in thought, whose base was
founded on a correct knowledge of
God, Spirit, and man in his image and
likeness, they would have erected a
stronghold and a "shelter in the time
of storm" which would have bound
them to each other with ties that
could not be broken, resulting in per-
fect harmony instead of confusion.
The Babels of today, the bricks of
which are sought to be laid in untem-
pered mortar, whether they call the
tower physical science, medicine, hy-
giene, business, or society, and much
of so-called religion, are on a par with
the same confusion of tongues, each call-
ing in its own language, "Lo, here is
Christ, or there," and amid all the
jangle of sounds there is no rest, no
peace, no happiness or heaven.

But through all this noise and con-
fusion the still small voice of Chris-
tian Science can be heard by those
who have ears to hear, breathing
words of encouragement and comfort.
It tells us how we may build on the
only solid foundation, the Rock,
Christ, and how to erect the struc-
ture that is the expression of Truth
and Love, each one for himself, in his
individual consciousness, the true
church, of which the material struc-
ture, if should never be lost sight of,
as well as the material organization, is
simply emblematic or symbolic; and
whose only priest is spiritual man or
the Christ, who said "Come unto me
(come into a full realization of your
true nature and birthright as the only
begotten of the Father), all ye that
labour and are heavy laden, and I will
give you rest. Take my yoke (the relief
from the weight which this knowledge
gives you) upon you, and learn of me;
and ye shall find rest unto your
souls. For my yoke is easy, and my
burden is light." Surely restless and
confused humanity have much to be
grateful for in this our day of the resti-
tution of all things, which has brought
with renewed freshness and vigor the
new old religion of Christian Science,
quieting the sounds of confusion ere-
ated by mortal thought and guiding
us into the paths of righteousness with
the Key to the Scriptures, through the
opened door which leads to the paths
of peace and quiet, where we may go
in and out and find pasture. Here the
past with its false ambitions, its wear-
some passions, its useless strivings, is
obliterated. Here Babel with all that

it implies is forgotten, and the dwell-
ers in one of the many mansions all
speak in the new tongue, perfectly
understanding each other, which im-
plies perfect unity of thought and
action and therefore complete happi-
ness.

All this was well summed up by the
Discoverer and Founder of Christian
Science, Mrs. Eddy, who directs us on
pages 327 and 328 of "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"
the textbook of Christian Science, as
follows: "Through human conscious-
ness, convince the mortal of his mis-
take in seeking material means for
gaining happiness. Reason is the most
active human faculty. Let that in-
form the sentiments and awaken the
man's dormant sense of moral obli-
gation, and by degrees he will learn
the nothingness of the pleasures of
human sense, and the grandeur and
bliss of a spiritual sense, which
silences the material or corporeal.
Then he not only will be saved, but
he saved."

It was possible to make with safety an
excursion into the neighboring High-
lands, whose dusky harrier of moun-
tains had already excited his wish to
penetrate beyond them. The Baron
assured his guest that nothing would
be more easy, provided the quarrel
was first made up, since he could him-
self give him letters of introduction to
many distinguished chiefs, who would
receive him with the utmost courtesy
and hospitality.
While they were on this topic, the
door suddenly opened and, ushered
by Saunders Sanderson, a High-
lander, fully armed and equipped,
entered the apartment. Had it not
been that Saunders acted the part of
master of the ceremonies to this
martial apparition, without appearing
to deviate from his usual composure,
and that neither Mr. Bradwardine
nor Rose exhibited any emotion,
Edward would certainly have thought
the intrusion hostile. As it was, he
started at the sight of what he had
not yet happened to see, a moun-
taineer in his full national costume.
The individual Gael was a stout, dark

Highlander. Without much ceremony
he invited Edward to accompany him
on a short walk of ten or fifteen miles
into the mountains.

Our hero feeling his curiosity con-
siderably excited, however, the
precaution to inquire if the guide
might be trusted. He was assured
that the invitation would on no
account have been given had there
been the least danger. . . . and even
as Evan proposed that he should pass
a day at his chieftain's house in re-
turning where he would be sure of
good accommodation and an excellent
welcome, there seemed nothing very
formidable in the task he undertook.
. . . and a knapsack, with a few neces-
saries, being bound on to the shoulders
of a sort of deputy gamekeeper, our
hero set forth. . . . accompanied by
his new friend Evan Dhu, and fol-
lowed by the gamekeeper aforesaid,
and by two wild Highlanders, the at-
tendants of Evan. . . . Evan upon
Edward's inquiry, gave him to under-
stand that this martial escort was by
no means necessary as a guard, but
merely, as he said, drawing up and

Dostoyevsky's Life
at Home

The Russian students are not very
orderly in their habits. They inter-
fered with my father's work by com-
ing to see him at all hours of the day,
and thus Dostoyevsky, who never re-
fused to receive them, was obliged to
sit up at night writing. Even before
this, when he had any important chap-
ters on hand, he preferred working at
them when everyone around him was
asleep. This nocturnal toil now be-
came a fixed habit. He would write
until four or five in the morning, and
would not get up till eleven o'clock.
He slept on a sofa in his study. This
was then the fashion in Russia, and
our furniture-dealers used to stock
Turkish sofas with a deep drawer, in
which the pillows, sheets, and blan-
kets were hidden during the day. Thus
the bedroom could be transformed into
a study or drawing-room in a few mi-
nutes. On the wall over the sofa there
was a large and beautiful photograph
of the Sistine Madonna, which had
been given to my father by friends who
knew that he loved the picture.

"When he rose, my father . . . went
to wash in his dressing-room. He had a
perfect passion for cleanliness, though
this is not a characteristically Russian
virtue. It did not make its appearance
in Russia before the second half of the
nineteenth century. . . . My father
went back to his room and finished
dressing. I never saw him in dress-
gown and slippers, which Russians
habitually wear for the greater part
of the day. From early morning he
was always carefully dressed and shod,
wearing a fine white shirt, with a
starched collar. He always wore good
clothes; he had them made by the best
tailor in the town. He took great care
of his clothes, always brushed them
himself, and had the secret of keeping
them fresh for a very long time. If
he happened to spill a drop of grease
on them when moving his candlesticks,
he at once took off his coat and asked
the maid to remove the spot. "Stains
offend me," he would say; "I cannot
work when I know they are there. I
think of them all the time, instead of
concentrating on my writing." When
he had finished dressing, Dostoyevsky
would go into the dining-room. It was
then we used to go and wish him good-
morning, and chatter to him about our
childish affairs. . . . While he was
breakfasting the maid cleaned and
aired his room. There was very little
furniture in it, and what there was,
was always ranged along the walls,
and had to be kept in place. When
several friends came at the same time
to see my father, and he displaced his
chair, he always put them back in their
places himself after the visitors had
left. His writing-table was also very
neat. The newspapers . . . the letters
he received, the books he consulted,
all had to be in their places. The
slightest untidiness irritated him.
Knowing what importance he attached
to this meticulous order, my mother
went every morning to see that her
husband's writing-table was properly
arranged. She would then take up
her station beside it, and lay out her
pencils and notebooks on a small
round table. When he had finished
his breakfast my father returned to
his room, and at once began to dic-
tate to her the chapters he had com-
posed the night before. My mother
took them down in shorthand and
transcribed them. Dostoyevsky cor-
rected these transcriptions, often add-
ing fresh details; my mother copied
them out again and sent them to the
printers. In this manner she saved
her husband an immense amount of
work. He would not, perhaps, have
written so many words if his wife had
never learnt stenography. My mother's
handwriting was very beautiful; my
father's was less regular, but more
elegant. I called it "Gothic writing,"
because all his manuscripts were
adorned with Gothic windows, deli-
cately drawn with pen and ink.
Dostoyevsky traced them mechanically
as he pondered on his work. . . .
Sometimes he would sketch heads and
profiles on his manuscripts, all very
interesting and characteristic.

When dictating his works to my
mother, Dostoyevsky would sometimes
stop and ask her opinion. My mother
was careful not to criticize. The
malicious criticisms in the news-
papers were sufficiently wounding to
her husband, and she was anxious not
to add weight to them. Still, fearing
that praise might become monotonous,
she ventured on certain slight objec-
tions. If the heroine were dressed in
blue, my mother was all for pink; if
there were a cupboard on the left, she
preferred to have it on the right; she
would change the shape of the hero's
hat, and sometimes cut off his beard.
Dostoyevsky always made the sug-
gested modifications eagerly, in the in-
genious belief that it was to please his
wife. He saw through her devices no
more clearly than he had seen through
those of the Russian convicts in
Siberia when, to distract his thoughts,
they would talk politics to him, and
question him on the life in European
capitals.

When he had finished his dictation
to my mother Dostoyevsky would send
for us, and give us some delicacies for
our luncheon. He was very fond of
such delicacies, and in a drawer of
his bookcase he kept boxes of dried
figs, dates, nuts, raisins, and those
fruit pastes which are made in Russia.
When we came to his study he
would give us a large share of his
delicacies, dividing it between me and
my brother. As we grew older he be-
came more severe, but he was very
tender to us when we were little.
"Fyodor Dostoyevsky," by Aimee
Dostoyevsky.

The Opportunity

In this world the one thing
supremely worth having is the oppor-
tunity to do worthily a piece of work
the doing of which is of vital con-
sequence to the welfare of mankind.
—Roosevelt.

On a Cone of the
Big Trees

(Sequoia Gigantea)
Brown fountling of the Western wood,
Babe of primeval wilderness!
Long on my table thou hast stood
Encounters strange and rude ca-
resses;
Perchance contented with thy lot,
Surroundings new, and curious faces,
As though ten centuries were not
Imprisoned in thy shining cases.

Thou bring'st me back the balcyon
days
Of grateful rest, the week of leisure,
The morning ride, the noonday halt.
The blazing slopes, the red dust
rising,
And then the dim, brown, columned
vault.

Once more I see the rocking masts
That scrape the sky, their only
tenant
The jay-bird, that in frolic casts
From some high yard his broad blue
pendant.
I see the Indian files that keep
Their places in the dusty heather.
Their red trunks standing ankle-deep
In mocassins of rusty leather.

I see all this, and marvel much
That thou, sweet woodland wail, art
able
To keep the company of such
As throng thy friend's—the poet's—
table:
The latest spawn the press hath cast—
The "modern Pops," "the later
Byrons."
Why, e'en the best may not outlast
Thy poor relation—Sempervirens.

Thy sire saw the light that shone
On Mohammed's uplifted crescent,
On many a royal gilded throne
And deed forgotten in the present;
He saw the age of sacred trees
And Druid groves and mystic
larches;
And saw from forest domes like these
The builder bring his Gothic arches.

And must thou, fountling, still forego
Thy heritage and high ambition,
To lie full lowly and full low,
Adjusted to thy new condition?
Not hidden in the drifted snows,
But under ink-drops idly spat-
tered. . . .

—Bret Harte.

Justice and Injustice

The only true way to make the mass
of mankind see the beauty of justice,
is by showing to them in pretty plain
terms the consequences of injustice.—
Sydney Smith.

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AND
HEALTHWith Key to
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The Water Colors of
Carlandi

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
One of the paintings which attracted
special attention in Professor Car-
landi's work, exhibited both in the
Palace of Fine Arts, at Rome, and
later in the individual show of this
artist's water colors at Walker's Gal-
eries in London, was the beautiful
"Villa Abbandonata." "The Deserted
Villa."

This work was painted by the artist
in the summer time when he had his
summer quarters in Rocca di Papa, the
little town perched on the mountain
side and overlooking the wide sweep-
ing expanse of the Roman Campagna.
Professor Carlandi is a fervent lover
of the Campagna of Rome, and has de-
voted his very high powers to record-
ing its many beauties: with Henry
Coleman, another lover of the Cam-
pagna, and a very fine artist, Carlandi
took a leading part in forming the
little group of twenty-five Roman artists
calling themselves the "Venticinque
della Campagna Romana."

Waverley Hears of the
Tail of the Chief

The Baron returned at the dinner-
hour, and had in a great measure re-
covered his composure and good
humor. He not only confirmed the
stories which Edward had heard from
Rose and Baille Macwhiehell, but
added many anecdotes from his own
experience, concerning the state of the
Highlands and their inhabitants. The
chiefs he pronounced to be, in gen-
eral, gentlemen of great honor and high
pedigree, whose word was accounted
law by all those of their own sept or
clan. "It did not, indeed," he said,
"become them, as had occurred in late
instances, to propose their 'proposals,'
a lineage which rested for the most
part on the vain and fond rhymes of
their Seannachies or Balaids, as
aquilonade with the evidence of
ancient charters and royal grants of
antiquity, conferred upon distinguished
houses in the Low Country by divers
Scottish monarchs; nevertheless, such
was their 'outreclaudance' and presump-
tion as to undervalue those who pos-
sessed such evidence, as if they held
their lands in a sheep's skin."

This, by the way pretty well ex-
plained the cause of quarrel between
the Baron and his Highland ally. But
he went on to state so many particu-
lars concerning the manners, customs,
and habits of this patriarchal race,
that Edward's curiosity became highly
interested, and he inquired whether it

young man, of low stature, the ample
folds of whose plaid added to the
appearance of strength which his
person exhibited. The short kilt, or
petticoat, showed his sinewy and
clean-made limbs; the goatskin
purse, slung by the usual defenses,
a dirk and steel-wrought pistol hung
before him; his bonnet had a short
feather, which indicated his claim to
be treated as a Duinhwassel, or sort
of gentleman; a broadsword dangled
by his side, a target hung upon his
shoulder, and a long Spanish fowling-
piece occupied one of his hands.
With the other hand he pulled off his
bonnet, and the Baron, who well knew
their customs, and the proper mode
of addressing them, immediately said,
with an air of dignity, but without
railing, and much as Edward thought,
in the manner of a prince receiving
an embassy, "Welcome, Evan Dhu
Macwhiehell! what news from Fergus
Mac-Ivor Vich Ian Vohr?"

"Fergus Mac-Ivor Vich Ian Vohr,"
said the ambassador, in good English,
"greet you well, Baron of Bradwardine
and Tully-Veolan, and is sorry
there has been a thick cloud interposed
between you and him, which has kept
you from seeing and considering the
friendship and alliances that have been
between your houses and forbears of
old; and he prays you that the cloud
may pass away, and that things may
be as they have been heretofore between
the clan Ivor and the house of Brad-
wardine, when there was an egg be-
tween them for a flint, and a knife for
a sword, and he expects you will say,
you are sorry for the cloud, and no
man shall hereafter ask whether it
descended from the hill to the valley,
or rose from the valley to the hill;
for they never struck with the scab-
bard who did not receive with the
sword; and woe to him who would lose
his friend for the stormy cloud of a
spring morning!"

To this the Baron of Bradwardine
answered, with suitable dignity, that
he knew the chief of clan Ivor to be
a well-wisher to the King, and he was
sorry there should have been a cloud
between him and any gentleman of
such sound principles, "for when folks
are banding together, feeble is he who
hath no brother."

Having ratified the preliminaries of
the general treaty of pacification, the
envoy retired to adjust with Mr. Mac-
whiehell some subordinate articles
with which it was not thought neces-
sary to trouble the Baron. . . .

Our hero, who had attended Evan
Dhu during his perquisitions, was
much struck with the ingenuity which
he displayed in collecting information.
. . . EVAN Dhu, on his part, was obvi-
ously flattered with the attention of
Waverley, the interest he seemed to
take in his inquiries and his curiosity
about the customs and scenery of the

adjusting his plaid with an air of dig-
nity that he might appear decently
at Tully-Veolan, and as Vich Ian
Vohr's foster-brother ought to do.
"Ah!" said he, "if you Saxon Duin-
hwassel (English gentleman) saw but
the Chief with his tall oil!"

"With his tall oil!" echoed Edward
in some surprise.
"Yes—that is, with all his usual
followers, when he visits those of the
same rank. There is," he continued,
stopping and drawing himself proudly
up, while he counted upon his fingers
the several officers of his chief's retin-
ue—"there is his 'hanchman,' or
right-hand man; there is his 'bard,' or
poet; then his 'bladier,' or orator, to
make harangues to the great folks
whom he visits; then his gilly-moor,
or armor-bearer, to carry his sword
and target, and his gun; then his
'gilly-cassidich' who carries him on his
back through the sikes and brooks;
then his 'gilly-comratian,' to lead his
horse by the bridle in steep and dif-
ficult paths; then his 'gilly-trushar-
nish' to carry his knapsack; and the
piper man, and it may be a dozen
young lads besides, that have no busi-
ness, but are just boys of the belt, to
follow the laird, and do his honor's
bidding."

"And does your Chief regularly
maintain all these men?" demanded
Waverley.

"All these!" replied Evan, "ay, and
many a fair head besides, that would
not ken where to lay itself, but for
the muckle barn at Glennaquoich."
"Waverley," by Sir Walter Scott.

Between Sea and
Field

A golden mile of sand swings
hammock-like between two tusks of
rock. The sea is sleeping sapphire
that wakes to cream and crash upon
the beach. There is a majesty in the
detachment of its lazy waves, and it is
good in the night to hear its
friendly roar. . . .

Behind the house the greensward
slopes to a wheat-field that is like a
wall of gold. Here I lie and lose
away the time, or dip into a favorite
book, Stevenson's Letters. . . . Bees
drone in the wild thyme; a cuckoo
keeps calling, a lark spills jeweled
melody. Then there is a seeming
silence, but it is the silence of a
deeper sound. . . .

So lying there I hear the breath-
ing of the trees, the crepitation of the
growing grass, the seething of the sap
and the movements of innumerable
insects. Strange how I think with
distant of the spurious glitter of
Paris, of my garret, even of my poor
little book.—Robert W. Service.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 7, 1921

EDITORIALS

The English-Speaking Peoples

THE future of the English-speaking peoples is a question of interest for humanity. Starting centuries ago, from the little island off the shores of Europe, they have wrapped themselves round the world. It must be, therefore, a matter of much consequence, to civilization, whether they are going to continue spreading the ideals which have hitherto actuated them in common, or whether they are destined in any way to drift apart. There are, of course, influences persistently and untiringly at work to cause trouble between the two great branches which at present are divided into the British Commonwealth and the United States. But it has been said that blood is thicker than water, and much thicker than blood are common ideals, and a common way of regarding the problems daily presented in the government of affairs.

Nobody understands what this means better than Mr. Balfour. Any person who has ever been brought in contact with him, even in the most superficial way, must know that he has regarded almost as his life work the effort to keep the two streams in a close friendship, as they flow ever outward from their original source, and by the source he would be the last to mean the island in the Atlantic, but the mental outlook which has made them for centuries pursue the same ends, for Mr. Balfour is beyond everything a metaphysician. It was, then, unquestionably, a congenial theme upon which he conversed, in his remarkable speech, made on Monday, to the English-Speaking Union. He felt, he told his audience, as if all the ambitions of his life were culminating in one evening. "Never have I desired anything more," he said, "in a long public career, than that Americans and Englishmen, men speaking the same language, men inheriting the same literature, men living under the same laws, men loving the same liberty, should understand each other, should believe in one another, and should follow in harmonious cooperation all the great and unselfish ends which only cooperation can adequately pursue."

To Mr. Balfour the destiny before the English-speaking peoples is plain. But, he asks himself, at the beginning, what are the common qualifications which they have for their task. And he answers his question by declaring that the one great claim which they can all make is that they have been the preachers and standard-bearers of freedom throughout the world. He might have gone back into the past and shown how all this came about. He might have spoken of the struggle of the West Saxons for liberty under their great king, Alfred. He might have shown how the Norman baronage, becoming for the moment the most powerful force in the island, made itself the spokesman of liberty at Runnymede. He might have dwelt on the beginnings of the struggle for freedom of thought in the battle between Henry II and Becket. He might have shown how this particular battle has never flagged, how it found expression in the translation of Wycliffe, and in the splendid labors of Tyndale, until it developed into the passion which drove the Pilgrim Fathers across the Atlantic. He might have dwelt on the persistent struggles of the peasants for freedom from the feudal laws, a struggle which has developed, down through the industrial epoch, into the era of trade unionism. He might have shown how political liberty grew up through the Bill of Rights, out of the struggle of the Commons against the throne in the time of Cromwell, out of the final flight of the Stuart kings in the revolution of 1688, and all that passed between that date and the great Reform Bill. This is, in a way, the heritage of the whole race, just as the tongue in which Chaucer sang, the tongue in which Shakespeare wrote, the tongue of Bacon, of Milton, and of Bunyan, is a common heritage likewise.

Instead of this, he jumped all the centuries until he came to the famous year of 1776. "All agreed," he said, "on whatever side of the Atlantic they may be born or bred—all agreed, that among the greatest dates in the world history is the date of the independence of the United States." The conclusion he wished to draw was that the signing of the Declaration of Independence and the War of Independence showed how well the lesson of the centuries, learned by their ancestors, had been mastered by the American colonists, and how, when their hour came, they picked up the torch of Runnymede and Naseby, and brandished it anew in the Declaration and on the day of Saratoga. In other words, he was intent on showing, that when the English-speaking people in America in turn took up the task of spreading the gospel of liberty through the northern continent, "they came to that great task prepared, not simply by a successful war, not merely by the genius of statesmen who created the American Constitution, but by long preceding history which joins the same route as that which has produced all the freedom which we enjoy on our side of the Atlantic Ocean, and which has spread to Canada, to Australia, to New Zealand, to South Africa, and the rest."

It was after this that Mr. Balfour reached the point to which he was leading up, the point that an age, as it were, closed with the great war, and that a new age was opening with the meeting of the Conference in Washington. Up to now the task of the English-speaking peoples had been the planting, the watering, and the reaping of liberty in their own lands. But for the future they had got to learn to take an even wider view than this, and to march forward bringing the same ideals to the touchstone of international cooperation. In making this new departure, he declared, he was glad to admit that the United States had taken the lead. He was not sure, he said, that the people of the United States themselves realized how great that lead was, and how it was destined to stand forth as perhaps the greatest effort in the cause of international amity which had been made up to the present hour. And then, he halted, as it were, to

pay a deserved tribute to Mr. Hughes and to the American delegation, as well, of course, as to the President. The speech in which Mr. Hughes announced the great decision of the government of the United States to set an example so generous and so clear that no nation could refuse to follow it, was, he declared, one of the great utterances of the world. It was not merely an utterance of superb statesmanship, it was an utterance of transcendent artistry, because the exordium gave no hint of the climax, and yet when the climax came the appropriateness of the exordium was obvious.

Therefore, taking all these things into consideration, Mr. Balfour declared, a new age seemed dawning, because the old ideas of diplomacy were fading away. The future was not to be a future of treaties and agreements so much as it was destined to be a future of cooperation—moral, spiritual, practical cooperation, on which the future of the world would depend.

The Political Outlook in Italy

THE reassembling of the Italian Parliament, after its long summer recess, draws attention, once again, to the precarious political situation obtaining in Italy. Mr. Bonomi, the Italian Premier, holds office, as did his predecessor, Mr. Giolitti, practically at the will of the Socialists or the Roman Catholic Popular Party. At any time, these parties, by combining, would be in a position to put Mr. Bonomi out of office. It was for this reason that Mr. Giolitti resigned last July, and it is for this reason that Mr. Bonomi's ministry is regarded as being merely of a stop-gap nature. Italy, in fact, like several other countries, instead of recognizing the tremendous need for unity and for a whole-hearted concentration on the great work of rehabilitation, is playing politics.

Thus Mr. Giolitti, a man of few interests outside the political field, is apparently ill at ease in his retirement, and determined at the first opportunity to make a bid for return to power. He has not, of course, far to look for a weapon with which to chastise the government. Such weapons are lying close at hand for an attack on the Bonomi Ministry or on any other ministry. At the moment, the most effective of these weapons is undoubtedly the question of finance. Mr. Giolitti, accordingly, in a recent speech at Cuneo, drew a gloomy picture of the financial condition of the country, and insisted that unless a stand were made against the policy of meeting current expenses by means of the printing press Italy would quickly end in bankruptcy. That Mr. Giolitti has an excellent case cannot be doubted. Through circumstances, which it is hardly likely he would have been able to control, the financial condition of Italy has grown rapidly worse since he vacated office. Six months ago, the rate of exchange on London was 64 lire to the pound; it is now 96 to the pound, and has been as low as 100.

Another aspirant to office is Mr. Nitti, who figured so prominently in the troubled period between the summer of 1919 and the summer of 1920. Mr. Nitti has his own special panacea for national rehabilitation. It centers mainly in the development of Italy by means of American capital, the gradual withdrawal from the ambit of the Allies, especially of France, and a development of a friendly attitude toward Germany. In advocating such a policy, Mr. Nitti is only seeking to develop further a trend already in operation. Not only is Italy more than ever at cross purposes with Greece in regard to Albania and the Dodecanese, but she is steadily cultivating a friendship with Bulgaria. In this latter enterprise she has already so far succeeded as to have practically displaced the British trader in the Bulgarian market.

Another candidate for the premiership is Mr. Meda, the leader of the Roman Catholic Popular Party. It would seem unlikely that he could, at present, succeed to office, but the steadily growing efficiency of the Roman Catholic organization is a factor to be reckoned with.

The greatest element of uncertainty, however, is introduced by the "Fascisti." Few popular organizations have had a more varied history. When first formed in the early part of the present year, the "Fascisti" took its stand as an opponent of Communism in all its forms, but it announced itself as a patriotic institution to which members of all political parties might belong, and it professed to have no other purpose in view than the maintaining of law and order, and the securing of liberty and prosperity for the people of Italy. Whatever else the "Fascisti" has done, it certainly has not maintained law and order, whilst its very excesses against the Socialists and its conflicting views on the question of republicanism and monarchy have alienated the support of many who were at first attracted by its ideals. How long it will be before all these elements make themselves felt in the Italian Chamber remains to be seen. A united effort is, of course, just as possible now as ever it was. But whether the country can be aroused to see the feasibility of such unity, and the urgent importance of its attainment, it is impossible to say.

The Packer Employees' Strike

IF THE outcome of the strike of packing-house employees is to be decided by a test of endurance, with the employees who are protesting against wage reductions on one side and the "Big Five" employing concerns on the other, the battle staged in Chicago may possibly be the one to settle the issue. Chicago is regarded as the center of the packing industry in the United States, and conditions in the large outlying plants are very largely controlled by the policies agreed upon there. But there are important units of the industry located elsewhere. One of these happens to be in Kansas City, and on the Kansas side of the state line. Thus it is, that while an apparent deadlock between employers and employees prevails in Chicago and in many other cities where branch packing establishments are situated, both the packers and the officers of the striking union in Kansas find themselves enjoined, under the state law, as administered and enforced by the Court of Industrial Relations, from committing any act which would cause a suspension of the industry within the jurisdiction of that court. It may follow, therefore, that what has been

announced as a general strike in the packing industry will fall far short of completely shutting down its plants.

Although it has been frequently explained, in references to the Kansas Industrial Court Law, that it is designed as well to prevent "strikes" by Capital as to make impossible the suspension of vital producing industries by voluntary walkouts by Labor, there seems to be need to emphasize anew the importance of this exceptional provision. The purpose of the law is to compel a continuance of operation and production by these industries, under the status quo, until a fair adjustment of alleged inequalities, whether they have to do with wages or with working conditions, may be reached through arbitration. It is of small importance, in the present controversy, that the representatives of the packers claim that the "status quo," in the matter under dispute, would refer to the status as it existed following the agreement reached by the plant assemblies. In these assemblies there are representatives of both the employers and the employees, and it appears that there has been a quite general agreement that wages shall be reduced. But it is not at all certain that the Kansas Industrial Court will be bound to accept the existing status as in any sense final. "The employees' unions maintain that they have not had a fair representation in these plant assemblies, and that there has been, on the part of the employers, a determined effort to get away from the wage basis determined, during the war period, by Judge Samuel Alschuler, federal arbitrator in the packing industry. The Kansas court, properly enough, can hear testimony and reach its own conclusions as to the justness of the existing status, and it naturally follows that it can fix, so far as the plants within its jurisdiction are concerned, such reasonable basis of wages and working conditions as it may determine."

No such finding will be binding upon the Chicago, East St. Louis, Omaha, or other units of the industry, to be sure, but the steps which have been taken under the Kansas law may reasonably be expected to prevent what has been threatened as a general closing down of the industry. Perhaps, however, even without this important interference the unions, unless they are aided by affiliated organizations in other industries throughout the country, will find it difficult to compel a suspension of business in the plants anywhere. Their industry is not one which calls for highly skilled labor. Men can be trained quickly and cheaply to do the work which the strikers declare they no longer care to perform at the present rate of pay. Unemployment still exists, particularly in the larger cities, and it is unnecessary to say that the plant owners have no desire to curtail their output. It is vain to presume that the strikers, by force or otherwise, can prevent the operation of the plants by non-union operatives. The day when such a thing was possible has passed in the United States. So what the court of Kansas cannot accomplish in Chicago and elsewhere outside of the State, the idle army, about which so much has been said during recent months, may accomplish. The men who are voluntarily giving up their places should consider the trend of affairs and take into account the weight of public sentiment before acting harshly and perhaps irrevocably. They are employing a dangerous and destructive weapon, one much easier to take up than to lay down.

Books About Japan

IT WAS natural that with the close of the war, which left Japan's position in the Pacific and in the world increasingly interesting, books about Japan should appear by the dozen and the score. As for mere books of travel, their chief novelty must lie, of course, in the individual point of view of each new observer and writer. The facts of the Japanese landscape and civilization have been stated and portrayed so many times and so minutely that the traveler who would present them anew may seem to have as difficult a task as the one who would describe the Taj Mahal. Yet a traveler with such a tender sympathy as Marjorie Barstow Greenbie, for instance, essays the task and incidentally pictures Japan as a preliminary part of her new book, "In the Eyes of the East." Some people, indeed, may be fully satisfied to read that "Fujiyama emerged—a delicate, majestic and lonely form," but others undoubtedly will prefer to pass such descriptions by entirely and give their attention to the Noh plays collected by Arthur Waley and others, or to the plain books that discuss Japan as a problem. No contemporary travel book about Japan is worth spending an hour over if one is not already familiar with, for example, Lafcadio Hearn's weaving of the very texture of Japan into words in his stories, his studies, and his letters. After reading Hearn, one may have the proper sense of perspective to regard Marjorie Barstow Greenbie, Sydney Greenbie, Julian Street or John Dewey, but not before.

Of the professional reviewers of fiction, Frank Moore Colby says in his new book, "The Margin of Hesitation," "They persist in employing words that imply a permanent value in some merely momentary thing and they mislead a general reader, who, as he is not devouring current fiction in such quantities as they are, has more space in his thoughts for perspective." The same comment applies to words that are being employed in the reviews of the new books about Japan. What a welter of extravagant expressions has already appeared in reviews and advertisements about the books of J. O. P. Bland, W. B. Pitkin, C. H. Sherrill, and Payson J. Treat, all of which have sought to represent some basis for the relationships of Japan with the rest of the world.

Amid all the other books about Japan that are being so enthusiastically written nowadays, the prose and verse of Yone Noguchi, though frankly intended as propaganda, may seem refreshing. The question, "What shall I Think of Japan?" asked in the title of one of the recent books, is hardly to be answered, however, through the consideration of Yone Noguchi's point of view, nor of that of any other single writer, any more than one's judgment of Germany during the war could be based on any single book of propaganda that appeared then. The books of propaganda, both for and against Japan, that are being published now must be considered as propaganda, and may be weighed one against another, and

judged in the light of the understanding revealed through the older books of Hearn and others. What permanent value they will have can hardly be determined fairly in these days of the Conference on Limitation of Armament and on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions. Almost any new book on Japan will probably find numerous buyers; but buyers and readers of books certainly need to beware of limiting themselves to merely the new volumes that take advantage of public interest in a great development of the present. The trouble with most of the current presentations of Japan is that they are too fragmentary.

Editorial Notes

MR. BRIAND, the French Premier, in his American speeches on German tenacity in harboring future revenge, perhaps had in mind a recent German book which bears the significant title, "What We Have Lost." It not only shows a profusion of pictures of Alsace and Lorraine and other "lost" territories like Memel, Schleswig, and Danzig, which have no longer German masters, but it bears on its title page a reproduction of a letter from Field Marshal von Hindenburg, who with General von Ludendorff still stands for that relentless Prussian militarism, which refuses to learn its lesson. The grim field marshal proclaims boldly: "What has been German ought to become German. This is what you must bear in mind, O German youth!" Frenchmen, and indeed the rest of the Allies, ought to be thankful for one characteristic common to both the German generals, that of frankness. General von Bernhardt, however, possessed that characteristic in equal measure before the war. But how many people in the world took notice of his book at the right time?

ALTHOUGH it is not now the custom to maintain that close association between athletics and art which was established by Pheidias and his followers, the athlete still remains no mean subject for the chisel, the brush, and—the camera. Tastes, of course, differ in matters artistic, but does it not seem odd that members of American track teams and football squads should be so frequently depicted by the photographic artist in a posture suggestive rather of a frog in repose, or of a performer in that nursery pastime known as "honeypots"? Might it not be suggested that a more suitable pose for the track runner, or ball player, would be that of the "Winged Mercury," combining as it does the ideas of fleetness and elegance? Would it not be more appropriate than the quadrupedal crouch? Exponents of the choreographic art have demonstrated that it is quite possible to pirouette on one toe with the other leg raised airily behind without contravening the laws of gravity, and even to maintain a pleasant photographic smile the while.

A NOTABLE feature of the Tumulty revelations of Mr. Wilson's policy while President of the United States is comprised in the contents of a message which the President sent on the subject of foreign rights in China. In that message, cabled from Europe, according to his former secretary, Mr. Wilson wrote: "I find a general disposition to look with favor upon the proposal that at an early date, through the mediation of the League of Nations, all extraordinary foreign rights in China and all spheres of influence should be abrogated by the common consent of all the nations concerned." The point is, of course, not that the abrogation is likely to be brought about at Washington instead of at Geneva, but that such a beau geste on the part of the nations was already in international thought shortly after the signing of the armistice.

MITCHAM, only a few miles from the heart of London, has always retained the flavor of an old-time village with its scent of lavender and its village fairs. The present inhabitants have joined in buying land and providing suitable accommodations for entertainments, games, and recreation in true Elizabethan style, enabling them to perpetuate the jollity which has always been a Mitcham characteristic. They cannot be so lavish in their gifts to guests as was Sir Julius Caesar, who entertained Queen Elizabeth at his Mitcham house and presented her, among other things, with "a taffeta hat, white, with several flowers; a gown of cloth of silver embroidered; a black network cloak worked with pure gold." But Mitcham, in a more modest way such as befits her circumstances, is preparing to show that there, at any rate, "Merry England" is no misnomer.

THE proposal of the Yale authorities, that students in the Sheffield Scientific School who maintain high ranks in their studies will be given the concession of a reduced tuition fee, is nothing less than a premium on ability. If applied to universities generally the rule might effect something like a revolution not merely in the system of university education. It would set the so-called inferior students seriously thinking. As to the shirkers, they ought to be worth watching. Either they would be discouraged or stimulated by a system which would penalize them for their poor showing. But what about the university faculties? Would they be stimulated, in their turn, so to remedy present defects in educational methods as to reduce considerably the proportion of poor students to good ones?

FROM an ancient arch of Old London Bridge, built at the end of the twelfth century, is to spring a new modern building which will tower far above all the London steeples and probably will be the highest building in London, not excepting the Monument. Londoners, however, quite characteristically appear to take far more interest in the question of whether that relic of the ever famous and once so popular London Bridge, the only recently discovered arch, can be saved, than in the height of the prospective skyscraper.

THE LONDON MORNING POST claims the credit of having appointed the first war correspondent. It will be much more to the point, however, when some great newspaper is able to claim credit for appointing the last one.